Bellefonte Republican.

Established In 1869 | "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. | TERMS : $1.00 Per Year

VOL. XXXI | BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1900. | NO. 28

Watchman

IS IT TOO MUCH POLITICS?

Judge Love Once More Reversed By the Supreme Court.

THIS TIME IN A UNION COUNTY CASE

It Was Tried Before Centre County's President Judge—His Honor Again Failed in His Interpretation of the Law,

OPINION OF JUDGE MESTREZAT

David Bly, the plaintiff is the owner of a grist mill, dam and water power located on White Deer Creek, in Union County, Pennsylvania. He filed a bill in this case in the court below for an injunction against the White Deer Mountain Water company, the White Deer Creek Water Supply company, and James I. Higbee trading as the Higbee Construction company, to restrain them from interfering with his riparian and other rights in the manner hereinafter stated.

The bill was filed October 26, 1899, and avers: That the White Deer Mountain Water company was incorporated September 27, 1899, under the act of April 29, 1874, and its supplements for the purpose of (quoting from its charter) "supplying water to the public in the township of White Deer, Union County, State of Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and associations residing in or adjacent thereto as may desire the same;" that the White Deer Creek Water Supply company was incorporated, under the same statutory authority, "for the purpose of the storage, transmission, transportation and supply of water for commercial, manufacturing and other purposes in Kelly township, Union County;" that the said two first mentioned defendants, or one of them, are proceeding to build across the said White Deer creek a dam and a reservoir to hold the waters of said creek and therefrom to divert and take away the said water and to supply the same to the public in said townships of White Deer and Kelly, in said county, and in other municipalities, boroughs and townships in this Commonwealth, and to that end are proceeding to dig ditches and trenches and therein to lay mains and pipes for the transmission of said water from the said dam and reservoir to the said municipalities, boroughs and townships; in the construction of said reservoir and dam and in the digging of said ditches and trenches and laying of said mains and pipes the said James I. Higbee, trading as Higbee Construction company, is the contractor for the other said defendants, or one of them; that the defendants, or some of them, have threatened to dig ditches across the plaintiff's millrace and property, and have already entered thereon for that purpose to his irreparable injury and damage; that neither the said White Deer Mountain Water company, nor the White Deer Creek Water Supply company has any power, authority or right to supply water to the public outside of the said townships of White Deer and Kelly, in said Union County; that neither of the defendants has tendered or secured compensation to the plaintiff for the injuries thus done and threatened to be done to his private property. The bill further avers that said dam and reservoir will take the waters of White Deer creek at a point above the plaintiff's property and above his dam and mill-race, whereby his water power will be destroyed and irreparable injury will be done to him and his property. The bill contains additional averments but those recited raise the questions for decision and they are substantially admitted as averred, except that the defendants deny that their action will cause the plaintiff irreparable injury and that defendants have no authority to supply water outside of the townships of White Deer and Kelly. The bill prays, inter alia, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from taking the waters of White Deer creek for the purpose of supplying the same to the public in any municipality, borough or township other than the townships of White Deer and Kelly in Union County; and also to restrain them from entering upon the plaintiff's premises and digging ditches and laying pipes therein until compensation therefor has been secured him. A preliminary injunction was awarded against the defendants.

At the hearing it was developed that the White Deer Mountain Water company intended to supply the water to be taken from White Deer creek to the inhabitants of Watsontown, Northumberland County, separated from White Deer township, Union County, by the Susquehanna river, and also to supply the same in the borough of Lewisburg, in Union County, adjacent to Kelly township, but not adjacent to White Deer township, the former township lying between the latter township and Lewisburg. The present supply of water is obtained by the defendant companies from White Deer creek below plaintiff's premises.

It further appears that the day after the writ in this case issued, the White Deer Mountain Water company tendered a bond to the plaintiff which was refused, and that the day thereafter, the bond, with a petition for its approval, was filed in court. The bond was not approved by the court until November 17, 1899, on which day an additional bond from the same company to the plaintiff was also approved. No bond to the plaintiff was tendered or filed for approval by the White Deer Creek Water Supply company or by the Higbee Construction company, the other two defendants.

From this statement of the facts, it is apparent that when this bill was filed, on the 26th day of October, 1899, neither of the defendant companies had the right to appropriate the waters of White Deer creek at the point they were constructing their dam, and they were not justified in entering upon plaintiff's premises to dig their ditches and to lay their water mains. Upon the filing of his bill, therefore, the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction, to be continued until the defendants satisfied the court that they legally had the right to appropriate the waters of White Deer creek and to enter upon his premises and lay their pipes. From the record it appears that on the 15th day of November, 1899, the court below entered a decree that, upon the filing of an additional bond and the approval thereof by the court, the preliminary injunction should be dissolved as to all the defendants and that the plaintiff's bill should be dismissed. This action of the court was clearly erroneous, at least as to the White Deer Creek Water Supply company and its employes. It had not tendered or secured compensation to the plaintiff for its intended appropriation of his property and, therefore, should have been restrained by a permanent injunction. So far as the White Deer Creek Water Supply company is concerned the bill must be reinstated and the injunction made permanent. The only questions, therefore, for consideration here are (1) the right of the White Deer Mountain Water Company to appropriate the waters of White Deer creek for the purpose of supplying the same to the public in any municipality, borough or township other than White Deer township, in Union County, and (2) the right of the plaintiff to have that question determined by a court of equity in a proceeding under the provisions of the act of June 19, 1871.

The first question is an important one, and requires the consideration of the General Corporation Act of April 29, 1874, and its supplements, under which the defendant corporations holds its corporate rights. The charter must be supported by this legislation or it falls. Equally true is it that the rights and privileges of a corporation must be written in the charter or they do not exist. When a corporate body asserts its right to do a thing or to deprive an individual of his property, even for an adequate compensation, it must be able to show that the right is conferred by the plain and unequivocal language of its charter. The language of Chief Justice Black in Commonwealth vs. Railroad Company, 27 Pa. 351, may be appropriately quoted in this connection. "That which a company is authorized to do by its act of incorporation," says the Chief Justice, "it may do; beyond that all its acts are illegal. And the power must be given in *plain* words, or by *necessary* implication. All powers not given in this direct and unmistakable manner are with-held. . . . . If you assert that a corporation has certain privileges, show us the words of the legislature conferring them. Failing in this, you must give up your claim, for nothing else can possibly avail you. A doubtful charter does not exist; because whatever is doubtful, is decisively certain against the corporation."

Under the act of 1874, corporations are divided into two classes; the first class, or those not for profit, the second class, or those for profit. The defendant is a corporation of the second class. The 9th paragraph of the 2nd section of the act authorized the incorporation of companies for "the supply of water to the public." The 18th paragraph of the same section provides for the formation of companies for, inter alia, "the storage and transportation of water, with the right to take rivulets and land, and erect reservoirs for holding water." The 2nd clause of the 34th section of the act provides that "where such company shall be incorporated for the supply of water, they shall have power to provide, erect and maintain all works and machinery necessary or proper for raising and introducing into the town, borough, city or district where they may be located, a sufficient supply of pure water" and for that purpose they were authorized, inter alia, to occupy, ditch and lay pipes through streets, etc., "subject to such regulations in regard to streets, roads, lanes and other highways as is provided in the foregoing section for gas companies." The 41st section of the act provides the manner in which damages for property taken by the water company shall be determined when the parties cannot agree upon the compensation for the damage done. The 3rd section of the act provides the mode of incorporation and requires the charter to set forth, inter alia, the purposes for which it is formed," and "the place or places where its business is to be transacted." A supplement to the act of 1874 was approved May 16, 1889, and it amended the 9th paragraph of the 2nd section of the act so as to authorize the incorporation of companies for "the supply of water to the public," or "the supply, storage or transportation of water and water power for commercial and manufacturing purposes." Clause 2 of the 34th section of the act of 1874 was also amended by the act of 1889, so as to provide, inter alia, that such companies "shall have power to provide, erect and maintain all works and machinery or power for raising and introducing into the town, borough, city or district where they may be located, a sufficient supply of pure water, with water and water power as aforesaid." The act of 1889 did not extend or change the territorial limits in which water companies were authorized to supply water under the act of 1874.

An examination of the act of July 2, 1895, P. L. 432, shows that the authority and powers granted by the act are confined to companies incorporated for "the supply, storage or tranportation of water and water power for commercial and manufacturing purposes" and that it does not extend the territorial limits in which such companies may exercise their rights and privileges, and does not apply to, or confer any powers on, companies incorporated for "the supply of water to the public." It, therefore, cannot effect the rights of either party to this controversy.

The learned court below, in his opinion, considered the case as against both the defendant companies and held that "if the charter rights of the companies are so clearly restricted as to prohibit their exercising the right of eminent domain conferred by the charter, then the plaintiff may perhaps have some right to contest the act of the defendants under the provisions of the act of June 19, 1871, P. L. 1360. If not so limited by the charter, then the plaintiff has no standing in this proceeding to contest the charter rights of the defendants." In his argument to sustain the position that the defendant has the right to supply water to the public outside of White Deer township, the learned judge quotes, as applicable to water companies, that part of section 34 of the act of April 29, 1874, by which a gas company is authorized to supply gas light to the district where it is located, "and such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein, or adjacent thereto as may desire the same." He also cites the act of July 2, 1895, P. L. 432, in support of his position. He further holds that the plaintiff "has no standing to raise the question in this case and the provisions of the act of 1871 do not apply."

As we have said, the contention here is between the plaintiff and the White Deer Mountain Water company. The failure of the Supply company to give the bond required by the statute eliminated it from the case and prevents the Water company from defending itself through any charter rights which the Supply company may possess.

* * * *

The act of 1874 authorized the formation of water companies for the purpose of supplying water to the public. But this was not the extent of the legislative enactment. The act went further and defined the powers of such companies so explicitly that they need and should not be misapprehended. The act provides that water companies incorporated under its provisions shall have the power to supply water in "the town, borough, city or district where they may be located. This language clearly and expressly limits the authority of a water company to the municipal or quasi-municipal division in which it is located. It can exercise its corporate function in only a single territorial division, and that division is where it "may be located." Such is the plainly written command of the statute, and it will permit of no other reasonable construction. The word "district" used in the act, having no qualifying adjective to indicate its extent or meaning, is not to be construed as extending the territorial limits in which the corporation may supply water beyond those given it by the prior words used in that connection. It may embrace a township or a part of one of the political divisions mentioned immediately preceding it, but not two or more of them.

That the right of eminent domain is conferred on water companies does not, as argued, enlarge the territory in which they may supply water, or show a legislative intention to grant them additional territory in which to exercise their corporate rights. It, in no way, affects or determines the territorial limitations of such companies. That right must be exercised for the purpose of enabling the company to supply water to the public within its charter limits. For the purpose of supplying water beyond those limits, the authority thus granted cannot be invoked to assist water companies in the appropriation of water to the injury of riparian rights. Nor is the defendant's position strengthened by the fact that under the 2nd section of the act of 1889 a water company has the right to appropriate water for its use outside the limits of the place where it is located. On the contrary, it is a significant fact that tends strongly to support the opposite theory. That the right thus acquired needed express legislation to grant it affords a strong and convincing reason for withholding the authority to furnish water outside the limits of the place where the company is located when it is not conferred by direct and positive terms in the statute. The same may be said of the provision in the 2nd clause of the 34th section of the act of 1874 making streets, &c., subject to the regulations provided in the 1st clause of the section for gas companies. It shows a legislative intention not to extend the rights and powers of gas companies to water companies, except where it is expressly so stated.

* * * * *

As we have already said, the supplemental act of July 2, 1895, does not strengthen the defendant's contention or affect the question now under consideration. It empowers corporations incorporated for "the supply, storage and transportation of water and water power for commercial and manufacturing purposes," to determine the character, design and construction of the works and the use to be made of the water and water power of such companies in order that the same may be supplied to the public to the best advantage; to locate, maintain and operate their works, machinery, dams, &c., under the act of 1874, and its supplements; to contract for the construction and maintenance of their works, and to mortgage their property to secure the indebtedness incurred in the construction of their works or as a guaranty for the performance of their contracts. It will be observed that this act does not define the territorial limits within which such companies may exercise their powers, nor in any way refer to the subject. Even, therefore, if it applied to water companies, instead of Supply companies only, it would not affect the issue in this controversy.

* * * * *

We are of opinion that a corporation created and existing under the provisions of the act of 29 April, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the purpose of supplying water to the public, is not authorized to supply the same beyond the single territorial division in which it is located. The White Deer Mountain Water company, the defendant, therefore, has no authority, under its charter, to supply water to the public in any municipality, borough or township other than White Deer township, in Union County, and, in carrying out the authorized purposes of its incorporation, the company is confined to the limits of that township.

As the defendant company has no right to supply water in territory adjacent to White Deer Township, it has no authority under its right of eminent domain to condemn and appropriate waters for such purposes. The right to condemn water depends upon the purpose for which the company may lawfully use it. It cannot take, by its right of eminent domain, the plaintiff's property for a purpose for which, under its charter, it has no right to use it. The act of 1889 confers power upon the company to appropriate so much of the water of a stream within or without the place it is located, "as may be necessary for its purposes." But it does not grant the company the power under its right of eminent domain to condemn water for the purpose of supplying it to the public beyond the territorial limits to which its charter confines it.

The other question which invites attention and requires consideration is the right of the plaintiff to invoke the assistance of a court of equity under the act of June 19, 1871, P. L. 1360, to restrain the defendant company from illegally taking the waters of White Deer Creek to the detriment of his riparian rights. It is contended by the learned counsel of the appellee and held by the court below, that he cannot appeal to that act for protection against the infringement of his right by the defendant company.

In the fifth paragraph of the bill it is averred that the defendant is proceeding to divert and take away the waters of White Deer Creek to supply the same to the public of White Deer Township, "and in other municipalities, boroughs and townships in this commonwealth." The defendant's answer admits the averment, but alleges that the quantity to be taken will be limited to 2,000,000 gallons per day. It is not controverted, therefore, that the defendant intends to appropriate to its use the property of the plaintiff without legal authority to do so under the franchise granted it by the Commonwealth.

The act of 1871 provides: "That in all proceedings in courts of law or equity of this Commonwealth, in which it is alleged that the private rights of individuals * * * are injured or invaded by any corporation claiming to have a right or franchise to do the act from which such injury results, it shall be the duty of the court * * * to examine, inquire and ascertain whether such corporation does in fact possess the right or franchise to do the act from which such alleged injury to private rights * * * results; and if such rights or franchises have not been conferred upon such corporation, such courts, if exercising equitable power shall, by injunction, at suit of the private parties * * * restrain such injurious acts." The language of the act is clear and its application to the case in hand is without difficulty. The private rights of the plaintiff in the waters of White Deer Creek have been threatened, and if the water is taken by the defendant company he will be injured. The only authority claimed by the defendant to sustain its action in appropriating the water of the stream to its use in the franchise granted in its charter, The plaintiff, therefore, seeks by this proceeding "to have the right or franchise to do the act," claimed to be authorized by the charter of the company examined and ascertained, "and if such rights or franchises have not been conferred upon such corporation," he asks the court to restrain the defendant. We deem it unnecessary to cite authorities to show that the plaintiff is entitled to the remedy he invokes.

The plaintiff is not assailing the charter of the defendant company. It is conceded that the company has authority after securing compensation to the parties entitled thereto to take the water of White Deer Creek for the purpose of supplying it to the inhabitants of White Deer Creek township. This right is not denied nor sought to be abridged. But it is denied that defendant has, under the franchise granted it by the Commonwealth, the right to appropriate, to the plaintiff's special damage, the water of that stream for the purpose of supplying adjacent territory. This proceeding, therefore, was instituted by the plaintiff, who, as said in West Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Appeal, 104 Pa. 406, "under the provisions of the act of 1871 has the undoubted right to call upon the defendant to show, by its charter that it has the power to do what it proposes to do."

The decree of the court below is reversed, and it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff's bill be reinstated and that the preliminary injunction granted by the court restraining the defendants from the commission of the acts complained of in the plaintiff's bill be made permanent. Costs of this appeal and in the court below to be paid by the appellees.

Work of Tramps.

When John Ibberson, a Munson merchant, went to open his store last Tuesday morning he was surprised to find the door open. He was still further surprised to find that it was not through a clerk's carelessness but the use of a chisel that it had been made an "open door". The wielders of the chisel were honest intentioned and only supplied their barest needs from the stock at their command. Two pair of shoes, numbers 8 and 9, a razor each, and several pocket knives, and about twenty pennies, enough for a drink apiece, was all the haul they made. A couple of tramps who were seen by the railroad hands at an early hour that morning are supposed to be the guilty parties.

The Centennial Dance.

The Centennial Dance, the first of a series to be given during the summer by Bellefonte's society leaders held in the Armory Tuesday night was a delightful affair. There were a large number of out-of-town guests present. The armory hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and presented an attractive picture. Chappel's orchestra from Williamsport furnished the music. The patronesses were Mrs. G. Murray Andrews, Mrs. Moses Burnet, Mrs. Daniel H. Hastings, Mrs. Frank Montgomery, Mrs. W. F. Reeder and Mrs. J. L. Montgomery.

NEWS WHICH CHEERS

Messages Are at Last Coming Through From Pekin.

SITUATION UP TO JULY 22

There Has Been an Armistice Since July 16—Ten Battalions of Chinese Shelled the Legations for Almost a Month.

WHAT TO DO IS THE QUESTION NOW

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The secretary of state received at midnight Monday night a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, American consul at Che Foo, date, noon, July 29. Mr. Fowler says:

"A letter from the German legation, dated 21st instant, received at Tien Tsin: German loss is ten dead and twelve wounded. Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron Von Ketteler's body said to be safe. The Austrian, Italian, Dutch and Spanish legations destroyed and the French partially. A letter from the Japanese legation, dated 22d, arrived at Tien Tsin on the 25th. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations consecutively from the 20th of June and stopped on the 17th of July, but may renew. The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian, American, British and half the Japanese and French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days but little ammunition. The emperor and empress are reported at Pekin."

MESSAGE FROM M'DONALD.

LONDON, July 31—1.05 A. M.—The admiralty has made public the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce, at Tien Tsin:

"Following message from Pekin:

"British legation, Pekin, June 20 to July 16, repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides, both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. Chinese barracks close to ours.

"All women and children in the British legation. Casualties to date sixty-two killed, including Captain Strouts. A number of wounded in hospital, including Captain Halliday. Rest of legation all well except David Oliphant and Warren, killed July 21.

(Signed) "MCDONALD."

LONDON, July 31—4.58 A. M.—Sir Claude MacDonald's welcome dispatch, dated Pekin, July 21, and received in cipher, is accepted on all sides as dispelling any doubts that might still have existed regarding the genuineness of the dispatches. Owing to an error in transmission the message fails to show the number of wounded. David Oliphant and Warren were two student interpreters.

The message fails to mention the other legations and other matters of pressing importance to know; but it should be borne in mind that the British minister may not be aware that all his previous dispatches have been suppressed. He may be under the impression that the government is fully posted regarding all recent occurrences.

Apart from this dispatch there is practically no fresh news, although a special from Tien Tsin asserts that the British and American forces are getting ready to advance within forty-eight hours.

Li Hung Chang remains at Shanghai. He says that the great heat prevents him continuing the journey to Pekin.

Corner Stone Laid.

Ceremonies attending the corner stone laying of the Methodist church at Scotia, were observed Sunday, July 22nd. Prof. Gill, of State College, preached at 10 a. m., an admirable and eloquent sermon.

At 2:30 p. m. addresses were made by Rev. Gill and the pastor Rev. R. W. Runyan.

Revs. Gill, Kapp and Lever, with F. M. Clemson, Baiser, Dr. Koons, and Parsons helped to secure cash dollar subscriptions to the amount of one hundred and four dollars.

The corner stone was the presentation of Cyrus Hunter, and the Christian Advocate, Methodist, a copy of the New Testament, the Daily News, Bellefonte Republican, Keystone Gazette and the names of the contributors were placed in the stone.

The church will be largely an improvement over the old one and the push and energy of the building committee of which Mr. Frank Clemson is chairman, will bring the dedicatory services not later than the middle of September.

—Charles Schnars, the oldest citizen of Karthaus, died on Friday night last aged 83 years. He was the first school teacher who ever taught in that section of the county. For a number of years he was postmaster at Karthaus.

JUGGLING WITH THE SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

The determination, as announced by State Treasurer Barnett, to withhold the State appropriation from the several school districts until September is simply an outrage. The money was due the districts as soon after the first of June as their reports went in and this contemplated delay is intended to postpone the testing by the courts of the governor's authority to strike out or alter the amount set apart by the Legislature. It is hoped by this delay in payment to induce many rural districts that may be in need of funds to wave their right to their proportion caused by the cut made by the veto, and is a cowardly act. If the Governor believes he did right under the authority vested in him by the Constitution, why does he not direct the State Treasurer to pay out the funds and allow the test to come at once? Why should the Governor fear the courts if he is conscious of his right to cut down the appropriation? On the other hand if he doubted his authority why did he not consult with counsel before he did the act which has called down upon his head the indignation of the friends of common schools?

But the test is sure to come. He cannot hope to escape the test. An outraged public sentiment demands that the courts shall pass upon the case. No delay on the part of State Treasurer Barnett will prevent it. It seems quite evident if he had the right to reduce the appropriation *one million* he had just as clearly the right to cut it down to one million, the minimum fixed by the Constitution. If this right to determine the amount is vested in the Executive then it would seem futile for any legislature to fix the amount unless a sufficient number could be found to pass it over his veto.

It is confidently believed that the courts will reverse the Governor's action, and the determination of the State Treasurer to defer payment until September indicates that the Governor himself fears the result of judicial scrutiny. The dodge is only to delay action. The opposition to the Governor's action is not confined to any party. Nor is his course defended by the great Republican party. It is condemned by all save a coterie of Machine partisans that have not the independence to utter their convictions.

THE Legislative Committee of the State Grange have retained Mr. Horwitz, an eminent attorney of Philadelphia, as their counsel pending the struggle with the Oleo jugglers and the Pure Food Protective Association have Mr. Kaufman. There will be no let up on the illegal traffic of the counterfeit. Notwithstanding the Pure Food Department refused to recognize Mr. Kaufman as an attorney in the Oleo cases we note that Mr. Clement, district attorney, asked the court to "allow him to consult Mr. Kaufman who had prepared the cases and whom he had associated with him in the prosecutions." A complete knockout for the Department.

THE Grange is growing rapidly in numbers and the action of State officials in discriminating against the Grange is binding them together. The contest is not against the Republican party but against the machine that has openly defied the united request of the farmers of the State.

EMINENT speakers will deliver addresses each day at the annual reunion, Grange Park, Centre Hall. The living issues of the day will be discussed from a farmers' stand point. Go and hear the farmers side. You have been listening to the other fellows long enough.

"SPARTACUS."

The Author's Story of How He Came to Write It.

A writer in the Lewiston Journal who interviewed Rev. Elijah Kellogg says:

When asked if he had written any declamations besides "Spartacus to the Gladiators," "Regulus to the Carthaginians," "Virginius to the Roman Army" and "Pericles to the People," he replied that he had written "Icilius," but that it had never been published. Then he asked the writer if he had ever heard how "Spartacus" came to be written, and when told that he had never heard an authentic statement concerning it Mr. Kellogg said:

"During my first year in Andover Theological seminary we were required to write original declamations and declaim them before an audience. A committee of three seniors criticised the speaker publicly, and Professor Parke performed the same duty privately. I always dreaded to face an audience and especially to be criticised publicly, and so I thought I would write something that would so interest them in the story of it that the critics would forget to notice the errors, and so I wrote 'Spartacus.' When I had finished declaiming it, the professor asked the committee if they had any suggestions to offer, and they said they had not, but Professor Parke told me privately that there were errors that might be mentioned, but that he was glad I had made a departure from the old custom of declaiming nothing but sermons and moral disquisitions and had given them some rhetoric."

So the author of "Spartacus" was the first declaimer of it. Little did he think that he was the first of thousands of academic and collegiate youths on both sides of the sea to recite a composition of so humble origin. This bit of literary history is precious as coming from the lips of this grand old man, and this interview will forever have a safe place in the treasure house of the writer's memory.

ASSASSINATED!

Humbert, Italy's Popular King Killed Sunday Evening.

HE WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD

The Terrible Tragedy Took Place in the City of Monza—Assassin Gave His Name as Angelo Bressi, of Prato, in Department of Tuscany.

THE POPULACE MUCH EXCITED.

MONZA, Italy, July 30.—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here last evening by a man named Angelo Bressi and died in a few minutes.

The king has been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage, with his aide-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession.

One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was, with some difficulty, saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

ROME, July 30.—4.30 A. M.—The news of the terrible event did not arrive here until after midnight. Signor Saracco, the premier immediately summoned a meeting of the cabinet and the ministers will start at the earliest possible moment for Monza.

The Prince and Princess of Naples were on board the Yela, yachting in the Levant.

MONZA, July 30.—The prize distribution took place about 10 o'clock.

ROME, July 30.—5 A. M.—Signor Saracco has left for Monza.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c. and $1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at F. Potts Green's drug store.

Militia Numbers 106,339.

The adjutant general's office has issued its annual statement of the organized militia force of the United States, together with the men available for military duty but unorganized. The grand total of organized militiamen in the various states and territories at last report was 106,339. Those unorganized but available for military duty aggregated 10,343,152.

The organized strength of the militia in Pennsylvania is given at 9,222, and the number of men liable for service is placed at 839,528.

How They Make Boots.

Machinery is now extensively used in bootmaking, making 100 pairs of men's cheap grade shoes in 154½ hours against 1,436¾ by hand, while the labor cost is reduced from $400 to $35. In women's boots the case is equally marked, for instead of one being employed to do everything there are 140 engaged, each on a different machine operation; but not only is the time taken to 100 boots reduced to less than a tenth what it was, but the cost is also reduced.

A Word to Women.

Any sick woman is invited to consult by letter with Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. In an active practice of more than thirty years, assisted by a staff of nearly a score of associate physicians, Dr. Pierce has treated and cured over half a million women. All diseases peculiar to women are treated with success. This consultation by letter is absolutely *free*. Every letter is treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Answers are mailed promptly giving the best of medical advice. All answers are sent in plain envelopes bearing on them no printing of any kind. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FARMERS in certain sections of Lycoming county have been victimized by sharpers selling a "ball-bearing churn" alleging it would churn butter inside of two minutes, which they demonstrated. It sold lively at $17.00. A further trial by purchasers required one hour. It is supposed the sharks used acids. They succeeded in fleecing, by sale of churns and territory, some $2,500.00. Moral—beware of sharks.

Hidden Beauty

In Egypt the custom is for Princesses to hide their beauty by covering the lower part of the face with a veil. In America the beauty of many of our women is hidden because of the weakness and sickness peculiar to the sex. If the Egyptian custom prevailed in this country, many sufferers would be glad to cover their premature wrinkles, their sunken cheeks, their unhealthy complexion, from the eyes of the world with the veil of the Orient.

Bradfield's Female Regulator

brings out a woman's true beauty. It makes her strong and well in those organs upon which her whole general health depends. It corrects all menstrual disorders. It stops the drains of Leucorrhœa. It restores the womb to its proper place. It removes the causes of headache, backache and nervousness. It takes the poor, debilitated, weak, haggard, fading woman and puts her on her feet again, making her face beautiful by making her body well.

Druggists sell it for $1 a bottle.

Send for our free illustrated book for women.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

STOLE TWO BICYCLES.

Two Allegheny Youngsters Rode the Bikes to their Arrest at Hannah.

Two boys, named Stephen Mobey and John O'Donnell, aged about 15 years each, after reposing in the Tyrone lockup since Tuesday were taken to Allegheny on the 2:40 train Saturday afternoon by Officer Swartzel, and delivered to the authorities on the charge of stealing two bicycles from a bike liveryman named Franklin Sharp, of that city. The boys hired the bikes one day last week and ran away with them, passing through Tyrone Monday last and trying to sell them there. They reached Hannah, Centre county, where one of the bicycles was sold to a man named Walk for five dollars. Officers Barr and Swartzel got on the boys' tracks and caught them. In communicating with Allegheny Barr stated that he was going to Bellefonte Wednesday and asked that he be called by telephone at that point, which caused all communications to be forwarded to him at Bellefonte, thus delaying warrants and therefore detaining the boys in the lockup till last Saturday. The officers secured both bicycles which will be delivered to their owner at Allegheny. They were arrested at Hannah by Officer Vinton Beckwith.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Railroad Men's Wages Raised.

The New York Central railway company has announced that the firemen on the Beech Creek branch of the road will get an increase of ten cents a day, and the engineers an advance of twenty-five cents a day for the first and second year men. Certain rules of the company regarding the promotion of firemen to the engineer's throttle on the seniority plan have also been more clearly defined. These concessions on the part of the company will be hailed with delight by the Beech Creek employes especially, and the New York Central men generally.

Old Rumor Revised.

The story that a new Catholic diocese is soon to be erected to include Clinton Co., with Altoona as the central point, which has been circulated from time to time, is again revived by the following dispatch from Washington:

"The Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary o Papal legation, states that although no official advices have been received as yet concerning the creation of new sees at Sioux City, Ia., and Altoona, Pa., it is believed that the authorities of the propaganda at Rome contemplate their erection at an early date."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AIR LINE ROAD.

New System Which May Revolutionize Present Methods.

The agitated air line road from Chicago to New York, the surveys for which through this section run close to this city, has been given a new impetus by the statement that the American Railway company, of New York City, will soon begin operations on a flying line from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and if this line proves successful, the line between Chicago and New York will be started next fall.

According to an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer, the new line to Atlantic City will be a twentieth century wonder, as it will only require thirty minutes to make the trip between Philadelphia and the summer resort. It is not a visionary flying machine plan, but a new adaptation of existing modes of transportation. The railroad, plans for which have already reached completion, will, it is said, be built on the single track system, and the motive power for the lightning speed trains will be electricity.

Within two months work will be commenced on the roadbed, according to the officials of the American Railway company, which is engineering the project.

A site for the Atlantic City terminal of this road has already been secured and negotiations for the station here are under way. The road will be completed, it is stated by the company, in time for the summer season next year. At least a hundred trains a day will be run over the line. Work will be begun on the New York-Chicago road in the early fall, it is said, and the first train will be run over the entire length a year from next December.

The rolling stock for the road will consist of tapered compartment cars—so shaped in order to present little resistance to the wind—each carrying its own motor. The cars are to be built of aluminum. They travel on an elevated single rail. On the sides they are balanced by two other tracks, a series of four "roller journals" resting against the supporting rails. These balancing rails are charged and supply the cars with power through the "roller journals" bearing upon them. The cars are equipped with magnetic brakes, which will stop them at three lengths when running at full speed. Each car is built to hold fifty persons.

Noise will be almost eliminated, and the nuisance of burned out fuses and flashes of electric flame in the cars will be unknown, as little power will be concentrated. Instead, generating sub-power houses will be scattered over the line at a distance of one hundred miles from each other. The cars will not stop nor even slow up at these points. The higher the speed the less strain will be, for the new cars will be operated on the bicycle principle, with ball-bearing wheels and all the weight in the centre.

Each compartment will be entirely separate from the rest of the car. They will be similar to otherwise to a sleeping car section, with double seats facing each other. Each passenger will sit beside a window. There will be a private door for each compartment, and these doors will all slide open or shut at once at the touch of a single button in the motor cab.

Captain Lina Beecher, of No. 231 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, is the inventor of this wonderful scheme to revolutionize the business of the world, and he has devoted all his time to the study of it for the last ten years. He has one railroad of the kind in operation in Ontario, Canada, opposite Buffalo. This is a short road at a summer resort and runs only four months in the year.

As to Mutilated Coins.

So long as the coin—whether it is a dime, a quarter, half-dollar, dollar, or a nickel or cent—is distinguishable as a genuine United States coin and its denomination can be ascertained, the fact of its being slick or worn smooth doesn't count, it is good, lawful money, is a legal tender, and no good citizen who respects the law should refuse it. The idea of shopkeepers that the dime or quarter worn smooth is no good is contrary to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Michigan, says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Eclectric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist.

Another New Comet.

Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith's observatory at Geneva, N. Y., discovered a new comet Tuesday morning in the eastern heavens. Its position at discovery July 23, thirteen hours, was right ascension 2 hours, 42 minutes 40 seconds, declination north 12 degrees, 30 minutes, with northerly motion. The comet is in the constellation of Aries, has a bright stellar nucleus and a broad tail. This is the twenty-second comet discovered by Dr. Brooks.

Baby's coming should be a time of joy and happiness. Fear should be forgotten and pain a stranger.

How often is it so?

As the time approaches how often the poor expectant mother is nerve-racked and pain-ridden—fearing and almost suffering death.

It isn't right. Nature never meant it to be so. If the mother were strong and well in a womanly way, as she ought to be, there would be no danger and little pain.

The time of parturition is made comfortable and safe by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a medicine designed by a skilled physician—a specialist in the disorders and diseases of women—for the express and only purpose of putting the whole womanly system into perfect, vigorous health. It works directly on the organs involved in baby's advent and makes them strong, healthful and flexible. Taken during the whole period of gestation it insures the perfect health of both mother and child.

Mrs. Mollie E. Grimes, of Plomaton, Escambia Co., Ala., writes: "I have taken three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your little 'Pellets' and oh, what an appetite they did give me. My baby is now three months old and weighs fifteen pounds and a half. When she was born she was the fattest little baby girl you ever saw. She was the largest one of all my babies and at the birth I had an easier and shorter time than I ever had. I am stouter and healthier than I ever was. I never will be without your medicine. May God bless you and your good medicines."

For obstinate constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most perfect medicine ever devised. They give prompt, comfortable, permanent relief.

History Repeating Itself.

The present is by no means the only instance in which the United States has used force in China to compel respect for the American flag and to protect American citizens. More than forty years ago the United States joined in the war waged by Great Britain with China for the purpose of securing concessions to foreigners.

The Taku forts, which command the approach by sea to Tien Tsin and Peking, were taken by the allied squadrons last month. These same forts, or others occupying the same position, were taken by British and American ships in 1859. Commodore Tattnall was the American commander, and although the United States was not then at war with China, when he saw the British hard pressed, he said to one who stood by his side: "Blood is thicker than water. I am going in, if I lose my commission." He "went in," but he did not lose his commission, for the government sustained him.

The capture of the Taku forts recalls a still earlier incident than that in which Commodore Tattnall took a hand. The central figure in this episode was Commander Foote, who was at Canton in November, 1856, for the protection of Americans. One of the four great Chinese forts near Canton fired, without provocation, upon Commander Foote's sloop of war *Portsmouth* one day, and the authorities would make no apologies. Commander Foote had with him three small vessels, carrying only six or seven hundred men. But he directed his guns upon the nearest fort, and after bombarding it for a while, put three hundred sailors and marines into boats and ordered them to take the fort. They rowed to shore under a heavy fire, waded through shoal water, charged upon the fort and took it, with fifty guns, which they promptly turned upon the second fort.

They beat off a large Chinese force, sent from Canton; and the next day, re-entering their boats, they took the second and third forts, and the third day the fourth drove off the garrisons, numbering 5,000 men, and took nearly 200 cannon. Their dash and courage, in the face of overwhelming numbers, constitute one of the proud traditions of the American navy.

When a government loses all control over its people, as is now the case in China, it is impossible to treat it as the government of a civilized nation would be treated; and what, under different conditions, would be war, must be regarded merely as international police duty on a large scale.

It Helped Win Battles.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, skin eruptions and piles. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist.

Pleased With Bellefonte.

The Lock Haven firemen are well pleased with the courtesies they received at Bellefonte Wednesday. The Hope boys were entertained by the Logan company, and the Hand-in-Hand were the guests of the Undines. The Bellefonte firemen were thoughtful and hospitable and did all in their power to make the visit of their guests a pleasant one.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

She Mixed the English.

A little girl of 6 or 7 years who has a German father and a Hindoo mother, and who hears very little English in the home, was looking for her little brother who had strayed away. A neighbor asked her how long the little boy had been gone and she said: "He has been gone already till yet."

BOY'S FRIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE

Thrown From a Horse and Becomes Entangled in the Harness.

Walter Laubach, son of Peter Laubach, who resides on the Heckman farm near Loganton, Clinton county, had a most frightful experience Friday evening. Walter had been plowing, and in returning to the barn from the field rode one of the horses. When he attempted to dismount at the barn a pail in which he had carried water to the field frightened the horse. The animal started to run and Walter's foot became entangled in the harness. The frightened horse ran through the wagon shed and around the barn yard dragging the young man, until finally the harness broke and he dropped to the ground badly hurt. When picked up it was found that the boy was very much bruised, and his colar bone was broken. It is also feared that he sustained internal injuries.

Mrs. Laubach, the mother of Walter, was standing in the farm house door, and seeing her son's peril, fainted, and was for a time in a most critical condition. When the harness in which Walter's foot was entangled broke he was thrown against the side of the wagon shed through which the horse was running at the time.

Twin Daughter of Assistant Secretary of State Wants Trousers.

Some time ago a romantic story of the love and marriage of David J. Hill, first assistant secretary of state, appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. At the time when he met his future wife he was a student at Buckneil university. She was a daughter of the late Asa B. Packer, and Mr. Hill became acquainted with her during one of his undergraduate commencements. Immediately after his graduation they were married and were blessed with a pair of twins, a boy and a girl.

The children have always been dressed exactly alike. They played with like toys, ate from like plates, and slept in like beds. A short time ago, however, the boy received his birthright, a pair of trousers. As the girl was slighted in this respect, she was intensely disappointed, refused to be dressed in her little gowns, and not receiving the desire of her heart, fell sick. A physician was called and prescribed a pair of trousers. After some stout refusals on the the part of Mrs. Hill to provide this peculiar medicine, and the continued wasting away of the precious daughter, a full suit to match that of the boy was put on her, and she soon became well. She wears it only in the house, however, for her afternoon walks she has gradually been persuaded to wear dresses.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dead Wood on 'Em.

Cameron Press: William A. Spangler, an old-time West Creek farmer, says he has the "dead wood on 'tater bugs this year." Two years ago the pesky things ate up his "tater" vines before he could get to town and procure coal oil to burn them. This year he sowed buckwheat in each hill of potatoes. The bugs ate the buckwheat and of course contracted the buckwheat itch. He says "you just ought to see those bugs, millions of them, wade into that buckwheat and lay over on their backs and rub themselves on the stones until their backs are raw. It works like a charm and my potatoe vines are not troubled this year.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in all parts of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

Resembles Hydrophobia.

Clyde F. Welsh was brought to his father's home, in Williamsport, Friday night from Syracuse, N. Y., suffering with an ailment that is baffling the physicians. The symptoms resemble hydrophobia, but the attending physician stated that he did not think it was a case of rabies.

The young man's father says he was bitten by a dog ten years ago, but the wound was cauterized at the time.

Welsh was brought to Williamsport in charge of several attendants, who were compelled to keep him prisoner in a chair. He is 21 years of age and was married about a month ago to a young woman of that place.

Is Baby Thin

this summer? Then add a little

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to his milk three times a day.

It is astonishing how fast he will improve. If he nurses, let the mother take the Emulsion. 50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WI

SAPOLIO

The Name Sioux.

The Indian name Sioux, as it appears in such town names as Sioux Falls, Sioux City and Sioux Rapids, is usually pronounced "Soo," but sometimes, in the east chiefly, that simple pronunciation is not known. A committeeman not long ago visited a school in New England, where he heard the pupils say "Si-ox" with complete assurance. At a favorable opportunity he quietly spoke to the teacher of the error, saying, "You know, it is 'Soo,'" whereupon she asked the attention of the school and solemnly announced: "You have all been pronouncing this word wrong. It is not 'Si-ox,' but 'Soo-ox.'" The committeeman lacked the courage to pursue the subject further. —Exchange.

Professional Cards.

HUGH S. TAYLOR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business attended promptly.

C. M. BOWER. ELLIS L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office in Eagle Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

A. A. DALE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Centre County Bank, corner Spring and High streets, Bellefonte, Pa.

W. F. REEDER. H. C. QUIGLEY
REEDER & QUIGLEY.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office on Allegheny street, 2 doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings, Bellefonte, Pa.

CLEMENT DALE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Centre County Bank, corner Spring and High streets, Bellefonte, Pa.

THE CRIMINAL CUCKOO.

He Is the One Exception to the Kindly Nature of Birds.

Bad temper and cruelty are perhaps the most obvious signs of mental degeneration in the beasts. The larger monkeys, for instance, become as bad tempered as a violent man when they grow old, and many in their treatment of other animals are cruel as we use the word in regard to man. Among the carnivorous beasts the cat amuses itself by torturing a mouse, and the weasel tribe kill for sheer love of killing. No such cruelty is seen among eagles or falcons. Fierce as their tempers are, they do not torment other birds which they catch or kill for killing's sake. Good temper is general among birds.

Except the cuckoo, such a thing as an ill tempered wild bird is unknown. Nowhere in the race can a temper like that of the Tasmanian devil or the wild hunting dog or the Cape buffalo or the baboon be found. Even those which in spring are thieves and egg robbers are not mauvais coucheurs at other times. Good temper and good fellowship in society, a personal affection to each other to which the beasts offer no parallel, industry and independence, intense devotion and foresight in tending their young, with other very human and engaging traits of character, must all be credited to the race of birds.

Among these kindly and simple natures the cuckoo is a monster. Let there be no mistake on this subject. He unites in his life and character, from the egg to the adult bird, practices and principles to which the whole race of warm blooded animals offers no parallel. He is an outrage on the moral law of bird life, something so flagrant and so utterly foreign to the way of thought of these kindly beings that if he did not exist he would be inconceivable. It is not merely that he is a supplanter and a changeling. His whole nature is so evil that in the world of birds he is an incarnation of the principle of ill, an embodiment of vices which would if understood or adopted by other birds put an end to the existence of the race. —London Spectator.

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag). "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE!

	TAGS.
1 Match Box	25
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25
3 Scissors, 4¼ inches	25
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and spoon	25
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50
6 French Briar Wood Pipe	25
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	60
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best quality	60
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver	75
11 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	75
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-in blade	75
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch	75
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated	75
15 Base Ball, "Association," best quality	100
16 Alarm Clock, nickel	150
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, best plated goods	150
18 Watch, nickel, stem wind and set	200
19 Carvers, good steel, buckhorn handles	200
20 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods	250
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles	250
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods	500
23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
24 Gun case, leather, no better made	500
25 Revolver, automatic, double action 32 or 38 caliber	600
26 Tool Set, fine playthings, but real tools	650
27 Toilet set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
28 Remington Rifle No. 4, 22 or 32 caliber	800
29 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled	1000
30 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable	1000
31 Sewing Machine first class, with all attachments	1500
32 Revolver, Colt's, 38-caliber, blued steel	1500
33 Rifle, Colt's, 16-shot, 22-caliber	1500
34 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid	2000
35 Mandolin, very handsome	2000
36 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge	2000
37 Remington, double-barrel, hammer Shot Gun, 10 or 12 gauge	2000
38 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or gents	2500
39 Shot Gun, Remington, double-barrel, hammerless	3000
40 Regina Music Box, 15½ inch Disc	5000

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of

STAR PLUG TOBACCO

will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand.

MAKE THE TEST!

Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ALL THE NEWS
Three Times a Week.

The first number of the THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE was published November 20th, 1899. The immediate and cordial welcome accorded it from Eastern and Western states insured an unexampled success.

It is published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and each number is a complete, up-to-date daily newspaper, with all important news of the world up to hour of going to press.

Contains all striking news features of THE DAILY TRIBUNE. Special war dispatches, domestic and foreign correspondence, short stories, humorous illustrations, political cartoons, industrial information, fashion notes, agricultural matters, comprehensive and reliable financial and market reports.

Profusely illustrated with half-tones and portraits of prominent people. Regular subscription price $1.50 per year, but we furnish it as a trial subscription

WITH THE "REPUBLICAN" 1 YEAR FOR $2.50.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

For nearly sixty years the leading national family newspaper for progressive farmers and villagers.

Its Agricultural Department is unexcelled, and Market Reports an authority for the country.

Contains all the news of the nation and world, with interesting and instructive reading for every member of every family on every farm and in every village in the United States.

Regular subscription price $1.00 per year, but we furnish it as a trial subscription

With "THE REPUBLICAN" 1 Year for $1.25.

Send all orders to

THE REPUBLICAN, Bellefonte, Pa..

THE EDITOR STRUCK.

HE JOINED FORCES WITH THE PRINTERS WHEN THEY QUIT.

The Winning Manner In Which Bill Steritt Handled a Demand For Increased Pay by the Force on the Old Dallas Times.

There are ways and ways of settling labor strikes. The unions have used the "sympathetic strike" plan, at times securing a settlement by calling out the forces of allied trades. With the "bosses" the lockout frequently has done the business. But there are methods of erasing differences between employers and employees which even Chicago has overlooked. Strikes have been settled by the bosses joining the ranks of the strikers, voluntarily assuming the posts of walking delegates, directing the movements of the striking army and dictating the time when difficulties were declared off.

Proof of the power of this method was furnished during the days of the old Dallas Times. That Texas city was but a struggling town then, with a population that was getting close up to the 2,000 mark. The editorial helm of The Times had just been seized by William Steritt, better known in Washington's and Texas' newspaper world today as plain "Bill" Steritt, the title "colonel" frequently being prefixed in recognition of his birthplace, Kentucky.

The Times under the Steritt regime employed five men and one woman in its manufacture. The latter was the wife of the foreman of the printing room and worked at the "cases," while the "printer's devil" performed double duty by acting as the motive power of the hand press. The foreman during his younger days had had an argument with a mule, and the scars of that battle which decorated his face had aided in securing his reputation of being "a bad man in a mixup." Shortly after the new hand press had begun the molding of editorials and the sharing of subscription donations ranging from garden truck to overworked farm stock uneasiness lodged in The Times office. Rumors of labor troubles and of union organization were heard.

"We've concluded to quit," said the foreman as he stalked into the editor's sanctum one morning backed up by the entire mechanical force. "We don't get union pay, and we've organized a chapel. If you don't show up more money, your paper don't get out, that's all."

"Going to strike, are you?" queried Steritt, who had not found promises of a direct road to wealth and Wall street through The Times. "Unionized, are you? Well, sir, I'm glad to hear it. I've been thinking for some days of going on a strike myself. The circulation of this concern isn't extremely feverish, and none of the subscribers will ever miss us, and if they do it will be to our benefit. The few blocks of white paper out there will keep, and I guess the hand press won't object to a day off. Yes, sir, we'll strike right here and now. We'll just walk around the corner and celebrate the inauguration of this 'walkout' with a drink."

The foreman's wife here transferred her share of arbitration power on the masculine contingent and departed. The quintet expressed some surprise at the turn of affairs, but followed Steritt to the corner saloon, where three rounds of drinks were put away under his direction.

"You see," began the foreman, "we're ready to go right back to work now if you'll pay"—

"No, sir-ee," broke in the editor. "Why, we've just struck, and I couldn't call things off now. Hold on, I tell you, and we'll win out."

The Times office was closed up, the windows nailed down and the office cat turned loose to forage. On the fourth day the foreman approached Steritt and sounded him as to the advisability of declaring the strike at an end.

"Can't do it," was the answer. "Why, I'm having the best time of my life. Hang out, and we'll win, I tell you. If I could find another union around here, we would have one of those sympathetic affairs. Nop; the strike's not off, and I hereby issue another pronunciamento to that end. Besides that, the people are beginning to find out they need a paper. I'm in this strike for subscribers."

Then they liquored several times, and the foreman left.

On the ninth day the striking army of five conferred with the self appointed walking delegate. They contended that they were ready to resume their end of the work of shaping public opinion at the old schedule of weekly pay. Steritt was obdurate and advised further hostilities for several days. On the fourteenth day he was called on to accept a most sweeping capitulation. The next day the hand press began its grind, the foreman, who had not lived up to his reputation as a "bad man," took his wife and his followers back to the "cases," and Steritt continued the work of gathering "items" and building editorials. At the close of the day's work the force was summoned to the office.

"Next time," advised the editor, "you don't want to stop when you've organized a 'chapel.' You want to go ahead and organize and build a whole cathedral. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

Periodical Famines Expected.

Since the first great famine of which there are records devastated the land in 1770, when 10,000,000 perished in Bengal alone, India has scarcely passed a decade free from scarcity of grain in one district or another. The British government expects a drought about twice in every nine years, a famine once in every 11 or 12 years and a great famine about twice in a century. —Review of Reviews.

LILIES.

Lilies, white lilies, ye calm my soul,
For the waters are wild and the billows roll,
And love and trust have drifted away
Like the distant sail on the breast of the bay.
In a moment more 'twill have drifted from sight
And be hidden away in the waste of night!

And then ye came with your pure, sweet gaze,
With your dainty, winsome, loving ways,
And crept like a dear dream into my heart.
I could not bear to send thee apart,
For the fragrance that floats on your balmy breath
To me whispers "peace," though the world calls it death.

—Rose Van B. Speece in Scranton Tribune.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

This Man Knew a Steamboat When He Saw One.

The agent of one of the ocean steamship lines, says the Chicago Tribune, told the following story of a St. Louis man who got into New York the day after the maiden arrival of a great liner:

After gazing at the vessel from the pier the St. Louisan said to the man at the gangplank:

"Purty good sized steamboat."

"She's a liner, ocean liner," was the lofty reply.

"She's purty high up, ain't she?"

"Ocean liners have to be. But when she is under way she doesn't look so high."

"Her chimneys ain't very high, though."

"You mean her funnels. No; they never make them high for liners."

"Hinges on 'em?"

"Never heard of hinges on a funnel."

"How does she get under the bridge?"

"What bridge?"

"Why, any bridge. Steamboats out our way have hinges on their chimneys, and when they come to the bridges over the river they lower the chimneys, and she scoots under like she was greased."

The man at the gangplank observed the St. Louis man with lofty indifference.

"She ain't got any wheelhouses on her sides nor none at her stern," remarked the St. Louis man after he had made further inspection.

"Liners have propellers," said the man at the gangplank, and his nose turned up visibly.

"Well, I'll bet she can't run. It takes two wheels and a keel like an arrowhead and a rapid hold to give a steamboat speed, sonny, and don't you forget it. If this steamboat was to get into the Mississippi, she'd go hard aground first clip."

"I have told you this is not a steamboat."

"Shucks! You can't gimme that. I saw a pieter of her in one of our newspapers before I left home, and the printin under it said 'steamboat.' Do you think a St. Louis editor don't know a steamboat when he sees one? You're not on to your job yet."

Tobacco.

Numerous observations prove that the use of tobacco is a potent cause of disease of the eye. Total blindness from degeneration of the optic nerve has been traced to this cause. Recent observations point to tobacco and alcohol as the great causes of color blindness, and this accounts for the fact that it is much more common in men than in women.—Health Culture.

Green's Arctic Soda Water Fountain

Is open for the season—His famous "Chocolate Cream Soda" as well as his delicious "Egg Phosphates" are in great demand—All syrups freshly prepared from the fruits—Follow the crowd and you'll get there.

Green's Pharmacy,
Bush House Block.

A gorgeously bound

work of art has just been issued in New York at an outlay of over $100,000 for which the publishers desire a Manager in the this County, also a good solicitor; good pay to right party. Nearly 100 full-page, engravings, sumptuous paper, illuminated covers and bindings; over 200 golden lilies in the morrocco bindings nearly 100 golden roses in the cloth bindings Sells at sight; presses running day and night so great is the sale, Christian men and women making fortunes taking orders among their church acquaintances and friends. Write us. It may lead to a permanent position to manage our business and look after our large correspondence, which you can attend to right at your home Address S. C. Knowles, General Secretary, 12 East Fifteen Street, between Broadway and fifth Ave. New York.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after Monday, April 3rd, 1899, trains will run as follows, leaving the P. R. R. station.

WESTWARD. College Accom.	Exp.			EASTWARD. Mail.	Exp.	Accom.
1†	*5	†3		*2	*4	6†
a.m	p m	a m	Lv	Ar	a m	p m p m
6 30	4 15	10 30	Bellefonte	8 50	2 45	6 40
6 35	4 21	10 37	Coleville	8 40	2 25	6 30
f638	f4 25	f10 42	Morris	f 8 35	f2 22	f6 27
f643	f4 28	f10 47	Whitmer	f8 35	f2 17	f6 23
f646	f4 33	f10 53	Hunters	f8 31	f2 10	f6 21
f650	f4 36	f10 56	Filmore	f8 28	f2 06	f6 18
f655	f4 40	f11 02	Briarly	f8 24	f2 00	f6 14
7 00	4 48	11 08	Waddle	8 20	1 55	6 10
f703	f4 45	f11 08	Lambourn	f8 18	f1 52	f6 07
f712	f4 55	f11 20	Krumrine	f8 07	f1 37	f5 52
7 25	5 06	11 15	State College	8 00	1 30	5 45
f727	f5 05	f11 24	Struble	f7 45	f1 34	f5 25
f731	f5 10		Bloomsdor	f7 40		f5 20
7 35	5 15		Pine Grv Mills	7 35		5 15

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna R R trains at Bellefonte for points east and west.

† stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Sup.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. AND BRANCHES schedule in effect May 28, 1900

Via Tyrone—Westward.

Leave Bellefonte 9.53 a m, arrive at Tyrone 11.10 a m, at Altoona 1 p m, at Pittsburg 5.50 p m

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p m, arrive at Tyrone 2.15 p m, at Altoona 3.10 p m, at Pittsburg 6.55 p m

Leave Bellefonte 4.44 p m, arrive at Tyrone 6.00 p m, at Altoona 7.35 p m, at Pittsburg 11 30 p m

Via Tyrone—Eastward.

Leave Bellefonte 9.53 a m, arrive at Tyrone 11.10, at Harrisburg 2.40 p m, at Philadelphia 5.47 p m

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p m, arrive at Tyrone 2.15 p m, at Harrisburg 6.45 p m, at Philadelphia 10.20 p m

Leave Bellefonte 4.44 p m, arrive at Tyrone 6.00 p m, at Harrisburg 10 p m

Via Lock Haven—Northward.

Leave Bellefonte 9.32 a m, arrive at Lock Haven 10.30 a m

Leave Bellefonte 1.42 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p m, at Williamsport 3.50 p m

Leave Bellefonte 8.31 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 9.30 p m

Via Lock Haven—Eastward.

Leave Bellefonte 9.32 a m, arrive at Lock Haven 10.30 a m, leave Williamsport 12.40 p m, arrive at Harrisburg 3.15 p m, at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m

Leave Bellefonte 1.42 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p m, arrive at Williamsport 5.50 p m, leave 4.00 p m, arrive at Harrisburg 6.55 p m, Philadelphia 10.20 p m

Leave Bellefonte 8.31 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 9.30 p m, leave Williamsport 1.05 a m, arrive at Harrisburg 3.55 a m, arrive at Philadelphia 6.52 a m

Via Lewisburg.

Leave Bellefonte at 6.40 a m, arrive at Lewisburg at 9.05 a m, Montandon 9.15 a m, Harrisburg 11.30 a m, Philadelphia 3.17 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 2.15 p m, arrive at Lewisburg 4.47, at Harrisburg 6.55 p m, Philadelphia at 10.20 p m

For full information time tables, maps, fare, &c., call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent Western District, No. 360 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. B. HUTCHENSON, General Manager.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD RAILROAD. Time table in effect May 28, 1900

NORTHWARD. EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P M	P M	A M	Lv Ar	P M	A M	P M
7 20	3 20	8 20	Tyrone	8 50	11 20	6 10
7 26	3 26	8 26	East Tyrone	8 49	11 14	6 04
7 28	3 28	8 28	Tyrone		11 12	6 02
7 31	3 30	8 31	Vail	8 45	11 09	5
7 41	3 40	8 42	Vanscoyoc	8 36	11 02	5
7 45	3 44	8 47	Gardiner	8 32	10 59	5
7 54	3 53	8 57	Mt. Pleasant	8 27	10 51	5
8 00	3 59	9 05	Summit	8 20	10 44	5
8 05	4 03	9 09	Sandy Ridge	8 14	10 38	5 22
8 06	4 05	9 11	Retort	8 11	10 35	5 21
8 07	4 06	9 12	Powelton	8 09	10 33	5 19
8 15	4 12	9 19	Osceola	7 59	10 23	5 08
		9 26	Osceola Junct		10 20	5 04
8 19	4 16	9 29	Boynton	7 55	10 17	5 01
8 23	4 20	9 32	Steiners	7 51	10 13	4 57
8 26	4 23	9 40	Philipsburg	7 50	10 12	4 56
8 31	4 29	9 45	Graham	7 46	10 07	4 51
8 36	4 34	9 50	Blue Ball	7 41	10 02	4 46
8 42	4 40	9 56	Wallaceton	7 36	9 56	4 39
8 47	4 45	10 02	Bigler	7 31	9 50	4 33
8 53	4 50	10 08	Woodland	7 26	9 45	4 27
8 56	4 54	10 11	Mineral Spr'gs	7 23	9 42	4 25
9 00	4 58	10 15	Barrett	7 21	9 39	4 20
9 05	5 03	10 22	Leonard	7 17	9 35	4 15
9 09	5 07	10 26	Clearfield	7 13	9 31	4 09
9 14	5 12	10 33	Riverview	7 09	9 26	4 03
9 20	5 18	10 39	Susque. Bridge	7 04	9 20	3 56
9 25	5 37	10 44	Curwensville	7 00	9 15	3 51
	5 43	10 50	Rustic	6 54		3 35
	5 51	10 58	Stronach	6 46		3 27
	5 57	11 04	Grampian	6 40		3 21
P M	P M	P M	Ar Lv	P M	A M	P M

BALD EAGLE VALLEY—PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Division. Daily except Sunday. Schedule in effect on and after May 28, 1900.

Westward. 55	53	51		Eastward. 50	52	54
p m	p m	a m		a m	p m	p m
3 45	12 10	8 55	Lock Haven	10 30	2 43	9 30
3 49		8 59	Flemington	10 24	2 39	9 26
3 51	12 16	9 01	Mill Hall	10 22	2 37	9 24
4 02	12 26	9 12	Beech Creek	10 11	2 26	9 13
4 05	12 29	9 15	Eagleville	10 08	2 23	9 10
4 11	12 38	9 24	Howard	9 59	2 14	9 01
4 20		9 30	Mount Eagle	9 53	2 08	8 55
4 25	12 48	9 34	Curtin	9 49	2 04	8 51
4 32	12 55	9 41	Milesburg	9 40	1 55	8 43
4 44	1 05	9 53	Bellefonte	9 28	1 42	8 31
4 46	1 13	10 01	Milesburg	9 18	1 33	8 23
4 56	1 16	10 04	Snow Shoe Int	9 15	1 30	8 20
5 03	1 24	10 11	Unionville	9 07	1 23	8 12
5 12	1 31	10 20	Julian	8 58	1 14	8 23
5 21	1 39	10 28	Martha	8 49	1 05	7 54
5 28	1 45	10 46	Port Matilda	8 42	1 00	7 47
5 35	1 51	10 44	Hannah	8 35	12 54	7 40
5 37		10 46	Fowler	8 33	12 52	7 38
5 40		10 49	Dix	8 30	12 49	7 35
5 46	2 01	10 56	Bald Eagle	8 24	12 44	7 29
5 50	2 05	11 00	Vail	8 20	12 40	7 25
5 54	2 09	11 04	East Tyrone	8 16	12 36	7 21
6 00	2 15	11 10	Tyrone	8 10	12 30	7 15
p m	p m	a m		a m	p m	p m

Nos. 50 and 55 will run daily.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD In effect May 27, 1900.

Westward.			Eastward	
p m	a m		p m	p m
1 28	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penns Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 19	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

SNOW SHOE BRANCH—DAILY EXCEPT Sunday—In effect July 10, 1899.

a m		STATIONS.		p m
11 26	7 27	Arrive Snow Shoe	Leave	7 30 3 15
10 00	6 05	Snow Shoe Intersection		9 15 4 56
10 01	5 55	Milesburg		9 18 5 05
9 53	5 45	Leave Bellefonte	Arrive	9 32 5 20

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN. No. 1	No. 5	No. 3		Jan. 21, 1900.	No. 6	No. 4	READ UP; No. 2	No. 4
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Lv.	Ar.	p.m	a.m.	p.m	
*7 10	6 30	*2 40		Bellefonte	9 02	9 40	5 10	
7 22	6 42	2 52		Nigh	8 49	9 27	4 57	
7 28	6 48	2 58		Zion	8 43	9 21	4 51	
7 33	6 53	3 03		Hecla Park	8 38	9 16	4 46	
7 35	6 55	3 05		Dunkles	8 36	9 14	4 44	
7 39	6 59	3 09		Hublersburg	8 32	9 10	4 40	
7 43	7 03	3 13		Snydertown	8 28	9 06	4 36	
7 46	7 06	3 16		Nittany	8 25	9 03	4 33	
7 48	7 09	3 18		Huston	8 22	9 00	4 30	
7 51	7 12	3 21		Lamar	8 19	8 57	4 27	
7 53	7 15	3 23		Clintondale	8 16	8 54	4 24	
7 57	7 19	3 27		Krider's S'n'g	8 12	8 49	4 19	
8 02	7 24	3 32		Mackeyville	8 06	8 43	4 13	
8 08	7 30	3 38		Cedar Springs	7 59	8 37	4 07	
8 10	7 32	3 40		Salona	7 57	8 35	4 05	
8 15	7 37	3 45		Mill Hall	*7 52	*8 30	*4 00	
			(BEECH CREEK R. R.)					
11 45				Jersey Shore		7 55	3 25	
12 20	8 15		Arr	WM'PORT Lve		7 25	*2 50	
12 34	8 45		Lve	WM'PORT Arr		*6 55	2 30	
	11 30		(PHILA AND READING RY)					
3 28				PHILA		11 30	*8 30	
10 40	7 09			NEW YORK		10 00	*4 30	
	10 30			(Via Phila)				
p.m			Ar.		Lv.	p.m.	a.m	

*Daily. † Week Days. ‡ 6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡ 10 55 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11 36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advise free. Address

Royal Medicine Co., 269 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by F. Potts Green.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo, for free examination and advice.

BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty's fee before patent.

Write to C. A. SNOW & CO.

Patent Lawyers. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Regular term begins October 1st, 1900.
Equipment most complete.
Students received without previous dental training.
Women admitted. Write for catalogue.

PITTSBURG DENTAL COLLEGE,
Dept. of Western University of Pennsylvania,
711 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL prepares boys and young men for college. That is the school specialty. Boys over ten years of age received. Location excellent, beautiful grounds, large corps of teachers and small classes. Handsome catalogue free. Wilson & Fair Box 609, Saltsburg, Pa.

PATENTS

DESIGNS
TRADE-MARKS
AND COPYRIGHTS
OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Christian man or woman to qualify for permanent position of trust in your Home County. $850, yearly. Enclose self-addressed, stamped, envelope to R. S. Wallace General Secretary, Corcoran building, Washington, D. C, opposite Treasury epartment.

MONEY To PATENT Good Idea. may be secured by our aid. Address, THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Subscriptions to The Patent Record $1.00 per annum.

The Bellefonte Republican

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.00 per annum.

BY WILBUR F. HARRIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

WILBUR F. HARRIS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.

VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EDW'D B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna.
ROBT. S. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
W. C. ARNOLD, of Clearfield.
CLARENCE WOLF, of Philadelphia.
FRANK H. BUHL, of Delaware.
A. B. ROBERTS, of Montgomery.

EDITORIAL.

"SAVE the Republic," shouts the Boy Orator, and then adds sotto voice, "I am the Republic."

AS SOLE proprietor of three distinct presidential nominations Mr. Bryan doubtless feels the courage of his desire to dictate.

WAGES have been higher during the last few years than ever they were before in the United States, and this was the period when the largest number of trusts were formed.

THE Democratic leaders are striving hard to obscure the principal plank of the Kansas City platform—the plank Bryan forced into the platform over their protest—viz. free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

THE calm, wise judgment of William McKinley appeals to the solid, mature element all over the country, while "Teddy" is the idol of the boys everywhere. The combination can't be beat, and it already has the country going its way.

THE imports and exports of Porto Rico for the month of May, 1900, were each about 100 per cent. greater than for the corresponding month of the year 1899. This is the poverty and distress to which the Democratic platform said the Republicans had doomed the island.

THERE is a growing suspicion that the imperialistic conduct of Boss Croker in New York and the autocratic demands of Boss Bryan may have something to do with the anti-imperial plank in the Democratic platform.

IT may seem somewhat startling at first, but it must be acknowledged sooner or later that this country will have to lose its Chinese trade or else form an alliance with one or more powers to preserve the entity of the Chinese empire. Mere talk won't do it, nor will protests. Force is necessary.

THE Democracy is always hanging back on the skirts of progress, opposing new departures when the Republicans first strike them out and then getting into line and commending them after the Republicans have established them, and then again opposing the still newer advances of the Republicans. We suppose they have some use as an opposition party, but they are sadly out of place as an executive one.

A POLITICAL FAILURE, A JUDICIAL BLUNDERER.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the opinion in brief of the Supreme Court in the case of David Bly vs. White Deer Water Company. This is a Union County case, and our Centre County readers would doubtless have little interest in it were it not for the fact that the case was tried before Judge John G. Love of this county. Judge Love receives a salary of $4000 per year for acting as judge in Centre County; this, however, is not his total income as judge. He frequently gets judges to come to Bellefonte to hold court for him, and he goes wherever he can get the opportunity to hold court in other counties, for which he receives extra compensation. Every day he holds court in any county of the state outside of Centre he gets extra per diem compensation of $12.00, and in addition to this he gets 20 cents per mile for traveling expenses. Of course, it don't cost him anything for traveling expenses because he rides on a free pass. But he draws the 20 cents a mile, nevertheless, as well as his $12.00 per day. That he is getting to be a pretty expensive judge to the people of this and other counties is evidenced by the number of reversals he has met with in the Supreme Court, in Union, Centre, Huntingdon, Blair, and perhaps other counties where, at the public expense he has held court, decided the cases contrary to law, got $12 00 a day and 20 cents a mile for doing it, and then put the Supreme Court to the time and trouble of reversing him.

We do not call public attention to these facts from any other than the kindliest motives; we do not mean to insinuate that Judge Love has not legal ability if he would apply himself to the questions brought before him. It must be as humiliating to him as it is to his constituents in Centre County to see the product of his work torn up by the roots by the Supreme Court as was done by Judge Mestrezat in the case above referred to.

Judge Love's mistake lies in not giving his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. It should be the chief ambition of a common pleas judge to be able to interpret the law so as to meet the approval of the higher courts. We do not doubt the Judge's ability to perform his duty well if he left outside matters, particularly politics, alone. His efforts to control the politics of Centre County have given him much trouble and have developed much bad blood. He has succeeded heretofore in controlling the minor postoffice appointments and the appointment of census enumerators. In doing this he has generally made a dozen enemies to one friend, and he has succeeded in disrupting the party to such an extent that there appears to be no one anxious to be a candidate for any of the county offices this fall.

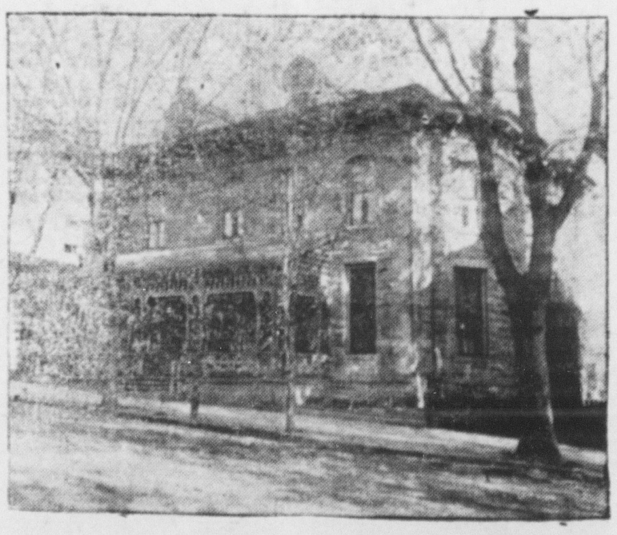
Speaking of Judge Love, not as a judge but as a politician, we are sorry to record the fact that he is a lamentable failure. He has accomplished nothing either for himself or his party. His efforts at leadership have resulted in every contest in nothing but humiliation and disaster to him. As a politician he has developed that whining, fault-finding disposition which never sees any good in those who oppose him. An evidence of this fact is before us in the general public criticisms he has been making of the Centennial celebration of Centre County, which was perhaps the most successful county function since its organization; but nothing in it or about it satisfied Judge Love as a politician, because there was no political advantage in it to him, and while he did not contribute a dollar to its success or do anything so far as we have heard to advance it, and while the outcome of it was of no advantage to him as a politician, it is really somewhat surprising that he was not able to conceal his envy and disappointment.

We advise Judge Love in all kindness to give up further futile and necessarily unsuccessful effort as a political boss. It conflicts with his duties on the bench. A discredited political boss and the office of judge are incompatible. If he would give up politics and attend to his court duties we would not be called upon to print so many opinions of the Supreme Court reversing his judgments. Judge Love has yet four years on the bench and has plenty of time to redeem himself; but he cannot redeem himself unless he gets a little better in line with the Supreme Court. We expect to print the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Blair County case next week. In the meantime we hope that Judge Love will sink the politician out of sight and give his best attention to his judicial duties. The rebuke which he received for attempting to destroy one of the most solid and solvent financial institutions in the State, it seems, was not lesson enough for him. Judge Mestrezat has given him another object lesson. We say in all kindness to him that the time has come for him to attempt to be a judge and not a politician.

COLONEL WILBUR FISK REEDER.
President Centre County Centennial Commission.

As President of the Centre County Centennial Commission, Colonel Reeder was unquestionably the man for the place. As an organizer he has no superior, and his exceptional talent for directing and systematizing the work pertaining to public functions of the character of our Centennial celebration, contributed largely to the success of the project. It was a fortunate selection that placed Colonel Reeder at the head of the Centennial Commission There was perhaps no man in the County better qualified and equipped to fill this important post than he. The signal success of last week's celebration will stand for years in testimony of his splendid service, and to the credit and merit of his efficient and capable corps of assistants.

THE Republican policy of expansion is to secure footholds by which our commerce will be, protected and extended. The Democratic policy was to acquire slave territory and additional power in Congress through an increased number of slave States.



Home of the Late Andrew G. Curtin, War Governor of Pennsylvania.
By courtesy of Phila. Press.

A FORLORN HOPE.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has given out a roseate interview in which he claims the earth and the fullness thereof for Mr. Bryan. He pins his faith largely on the German-American voters of the country, alleging that they have bolted in large numbers from the Republican party.

If the rainbow chasing Democratic National Chairman really believes that Mr. Bryan will poll the German-American vote throughout the country, he belies his supposed intelligence, as the facts are directly against him. Reports to the Republican managers from the most reliable sources in New York, Illinois and Wisconsin, where the defection of the German vote will be, if at all, show that the Democratic manufactured campaign slogan of "imperialism and militarism" is having little or no effect with these people.

The attempts of the Democratic managers to hide the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 issue behind this alleged "paramount" plank of imperialism has not been successful. All reports show that the thrifty German-American who has saved his money cannot be argued out of the danger threatened him by this Bryan doctrine of cheap money and repudiation. Men who have traveled through Wisconsin and Illinois in settlements largely composed of citizens of German extraction, uniformly declare that the Kansas City platform is as objectionable to them as was that of the Chicago convention of 1896. The chances are that Senator Jones does not himself believe what he says. He is merely whistling to keep his courage up.

ISN'T it funny to see how the Democrats speak of Republicans of the older days as "grand statesmen," worthy fathers of degenerate sons and to remember how they abused those same statesmen when they were alive or in active politics. In another twenty years they will be speaking of Hanna in the same way. Already they are praising Thomas B. Reed, for whom they had nothing too bad to say six years ago, simply because he has made a few sarcastic jokes about expansion.

WITH characteristic accuracy, President McKinley has fathomed the wishes of the people of the United States in regard to China and has followed them with wonderful success. Even the Democrats find it practically impossible to pick a flaw in his management and have to content themselves with carping at his failure to call an extra session. Even this they admit is not necessary, though they think it advisable.

THE Democrats are finding it hard to combat the good-times argument.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Centre County commemorated her one-hundredth birthday anniversary in a manner and style worthy of her high station among her sister counties of the Commonwealth: to the credit of her citizens and consistent with their reputation for progressiveness and public spiritedness. The County Centennial held in Bellefonte last week was a brilliant success in every particular, no more can be said of it and certainly no less. Every detail in the arrangements for the festival was carefully and systematically planned and successfully carried out. The gentlemen in charge of the centennial celebration are deserving of the highest praise for their splendid achievements. Each and every one of the committeemen put forth, in their respective departments of the Centennial work, their best efforts with indefatigable energy and the result of their services as illustrated in the Celebration of last week, marks Centre County's Centennial as one of the finest functions of its character in the history of the State. Accept our congratulations, members of the Centennial committee, the wisdom of your selection to carry out the project was abundantly manifested in the glorious results of your splendid service.

Our Dandy Chief Burgess.

Chief Burgess Blanchard certainly sized up to the responsibilities devolving upon the municipal office he so creditably fills, during last week's celebration of our County's Centennial. We feel that we can say with perfect truth and without fear of contradiction that the success of our County Centennial was largely due to the personal efforts of Burgess Blanchard. As a member of the Centennial Executive Committee he left no stone unturned to bring the work assigned to him to a state of perfection or as near to that condition as human agency can approach. As Chief Burgess he accomplished wonders and our little city for several days last week wore a metropolitan air that astonished the natives and impressed the thousands who visited the county capital during the Centennial. We take off our hat to our Chief Burgess.

THAT the Administration will be no party to any attempt to shield the guilty in Cuba is evident from Mr. Bristow's report, exposing ruthlessly the part in the fracus taken by Rathbone.

MR. BRYAN cannot afford to go touring at present. He has to think up three sets of remarks with which to greet those who will soon "surprise" him with the news of his multigraph nominations.

COLONEL BRYAN, it is said, is meditating a suit against the Boxers for damages unconsciously done to the anti-expansion issue.

THE Democrats put 16 to 1 into their platform and now they are wondering how they are going to keep the pesky thing quiet.

EVEN Colonel Bryan's friends admit that he thinks he knows it all.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce the name of Samuel H. Diehl, of Bellefonte boro, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Charter Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 14th day of August, 1900, by John C. Miller, Edward L. Hoy, C. M. Bower, Ellis L. Orvis and S. D. Gettig, under the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Bellefonte Electric Company," the character and object whereof is the manufacture and supply of light, heat and power by means of electricity to the public residing at and in the neighborhood of Bellefonte, Pa., and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act and its supplements.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
jl9-3t Solicitors.

Estray Notice.

ESTRAYED—Came upon the premises of the undersigned, at Bush Hollow, in Union Township, on or about May 30th, 1900, two heifers, one a cream color, about one year old; the other spotted white and blue, about two years old. Both have end of ear cut off.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animals away or they will be disposed of according to law.

A. G. GARDNER,
Fleming Pa.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 30th, 1900

Unless the Chinese government is composed of a lot of the most unblushing liars on earth, Minister Conger and the other foreign ministers at Pekin are safe; but even if the ministers are safe, the murder of other foreigners known to have taken place in Pekin and elsewhere, make it necessary for the allied army now at Taku, to march to Pekin, take possession of that city, and retain it until satisfaction has been obtained from China. The allied powers are determined that China shall be punished anyway. The fate of the foreign ministers will be an important factor in determining how great that punishment will be, also in deciding whether war will be formally declared against China by the allies. Of course if war is to be declared, President McKinley will have to call an extra session of Congress; but no one knows at this time that any or all of the powers will decide to declare war. Should it turn out that the foreign ministers have been killed, the chances would increase for a declaration of war.

The Republican leaders will meet the Democrats more than half way in making so called imperialism the campaign issue, although, of course, every person of ordinary common sense knows that there are no advocates of an American empire in the Republican party. The foreign policy of the McKinley administration, which is fully endorsed by the Republican party, is what the Democrats pretend to see imperialism in. They will find out before they get through with it that about seven out of every ten voters in the U. S. are supporters of the foreign policy of President McKinley and believers in the era of Greater America inaugurated under his administration.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has not been figuring on the election of more than three or four representatives from the entire South, for obvious reasons. Vice Chairman Loudenslayer, of that committee, was therefore somewhat surprised when informed that one and possibly two of the six representatives from Louisiana, might be Republicans. The information first reached him by mail, and he was rather inclined to regard it as the usual rainbow advance notice of an appeal to the committee for funds, but he viewed the matter differently when he was visited by a prominent Louisiana republican, and assured that there were excellent prospects for carrying one or two districts, and that the party in the state would pay all the expenses without asking the Congressional Committee for a cent. Louisiana has not had a republican representative since 1888.

Major E. T. Ladd, who is Treasurer of the Military Government of Cuba, says there is a very strong sentiment in Cuba, especially among the property owners, against the carrying out of the announced programme for the withdrawal of U. S. troops from the island early next year. He says the Cuban masses are in no way fitted for self government. The finances of Cuba are in a flourishing condition, there being a surplus of more than $3,000,000 in its Treasury.

The offer of this government to purchase from Spain the two islands of the Philippine group which are outside the geographical boundaries named by the treaty, which ceded the Philippines to us, is one of statesmanlike precaution. The islands themselves are insignificant, but in the hands of a power hostile to the U. S., they might give us a lot of trouble. It was because it was learned that a European nation was anxious to secure these islands for the purpose of using one of them as a naval station, that this government concluded that it would be wiser as well as cheaper to settle the controversy with Spain over the title to them, by buying them, and offered Spain $100,000 for them, which it will probably accept. Of course, it is well known that the omission of those two islands from the Treaty of Paris was an error, and that Spain has no equitable right to claim sovereignty over them; but technically they still belong to Spain and the easiest and quickest method of dealing with the matter has been adopted by this government.

Internal revenue receipts for the last fiscal year aggregated $295,316,107, an increase over the previous year of $21,831,534. There was an increase in all kinds of liquor stamps sold, amounting to 80,143 gallons of spirits distilled from fruits; 9,681,526 gallons of spirits distilled from grain and 2,749,735 barrels of fermented liquors. There was an increase in all sorts of tobacco stamps except those for cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds to the thousand, which decreased 167,051,180. The increase in the sale of oleomargarine stamps was 23,768,023 pounds.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Honorable J. M. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept, bearing date of the 23rd day of July, 1900, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre and to commence on the 4th Monday of August, being the 27th day of Aug., 1900, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the coroner, justice of the peace, aldermen and constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord 1900, and the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States. CYRUS BRUNGART, Sheriff.

CENTRE'S CENTENNIAL.

Successful Ending of County's Anniversary.

TOWN CROWDED WITH PEOPLE

Rain Marred First Day's Pleasure but the Second Day Was Fair —Gen. Miles the Star Attraction.

RACES AT THE NEW FAIR GROUND.

The big Centennial celebration of the founding of Centre county was brought to a successful close with the exercises of Thursday afternoon and evening. Never before in the history of Bellefonte has there been such a crowd of people within the boro limits. The crowd was estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand people. Unfortunately there was two things which are to be sincerely regretted. One was the unceasing rain which began falling early in the morning and the other was the absence of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, who was unavoidably detained away by business.

The rain caused considerable change in Wednesdays program. Thinking it would cease the parade was postponed until afternoon at 3 o'clock but it was a vain hope.

The dedicatory exercises took place in the Court House instead of in the Court of Honor. Col. Wilbur F. Reeder made an eloquent address on behalf of the Centennial commission and then introduced Burgess Edmund Blanchard who made an excellent address welcoming the people to Bellefonte and extending to them the freedom of the city.

Gen. Daniel H. Hastings then made the dedicatory address, dedicating the ground on which the Soldiers and Sailors monument and Curtin Memorial is to stand. He paid a high tribute to the county's departed heroes and the honored Curtin.

Gen. Miles was then introduced and received an enthusiastic reception. He was compelled to bow repeatedly in acknowledgement of the applause. He made a short but appropriate address.

At 3 o'clock the parade took place which was reviewed by Gen. Miles, Gov. Hastings, Gen. Wiley and others. It was about as published in Wednesday's issue of this paper.

Owing to the rain the fireworks did not take place until Thursday night.

Thursday was a beautiful day and the result was another big crowd. The principal feature was the big industrial parade which took place at 11 o'clock. Col. W. Fred Reynolds was chief Marshall, Capt. H. S. Taylor, chief of staff. The parade was one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this place and the only regret is that all the business places in town did not participate. Those that did deserve the highest praise for their efforts. All the industries of the county were fully represented. The progress of the iron industry from the early days to the present time was illustrated in an interesting manner. Many of the displays deserve special mention.

The Bellefonte Furnace had an interesting exhibit. The old way of screening the ore and carrying it to Pittsburg on the back of mules was shown. Then a full working model of the modern Bellefonte Furnace was given.

McCalmont & Co., had an interesting exhibit of agricultural implements.

The Pennsylvania State College had floats illustrating the work at their experimental farm and in the industrial school.

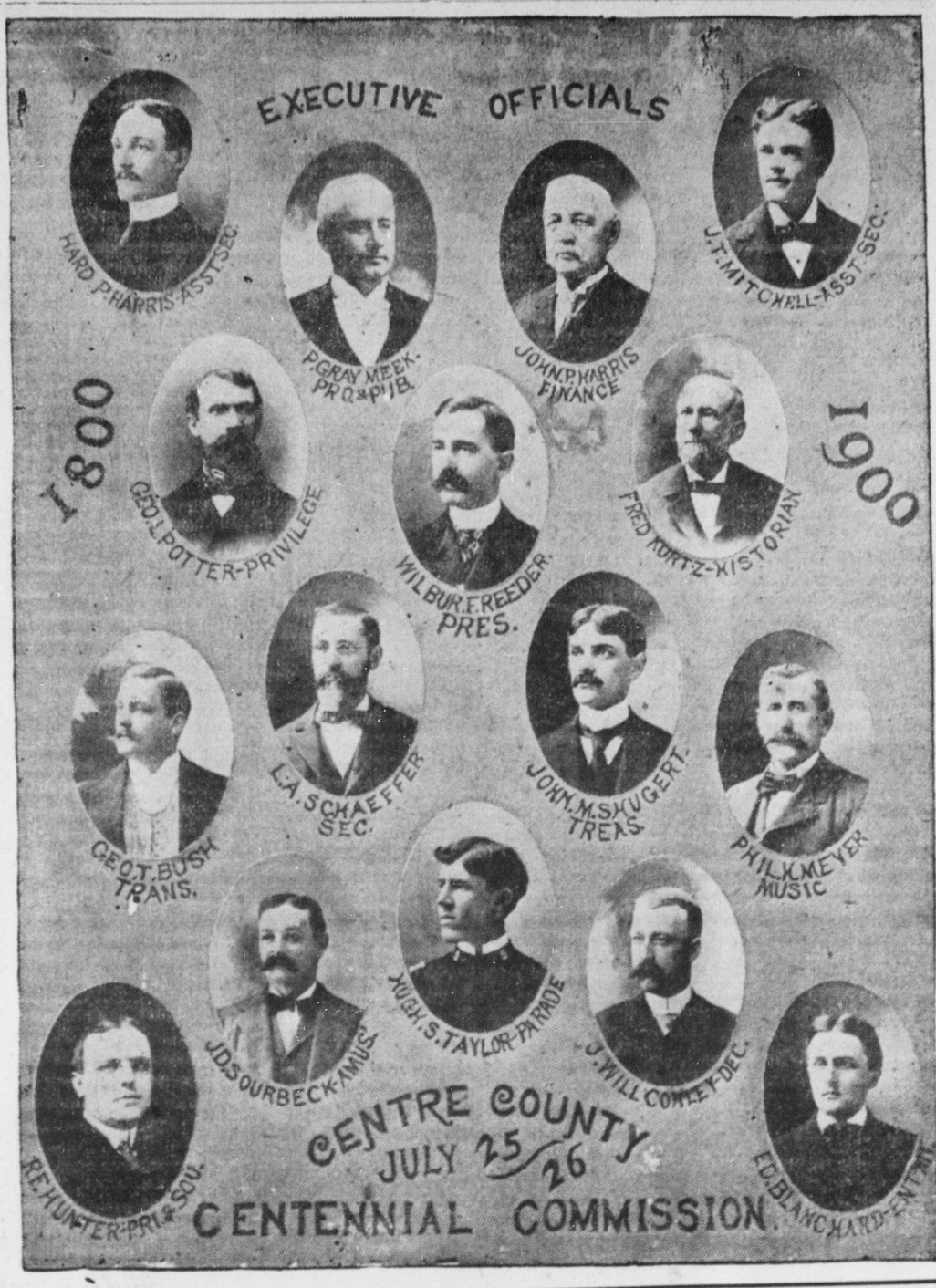
The Academy was well represented. The old bell which first called the pupils to school in 1805 was exhibited.

The Bellefonte Glass Works had a very handsome float illustrating their work.

The most beautiful float in the whole line was furnished by St. John's Parochial School, containing fifty young ladies. The girls were attired in white and the float was gotten up very artistically.

L. H. Musser in ten separate floats demonstrated that Centre County was progressive and now tills the soil with modern machinery.

In the evening the projectoscope entertainment was given on the school house commons and an elaborate display of fireworks ended the days' festivities.



Mr. Julian Hawthorne, bearing the most honored name in American Literature is recognized as the inheritor of his father's artistic genius. In company with his father he roamed over Europe, and in later life he has visited Asia as well. Ever a diligent investigator of foreign Literatures he is also a master of English. His cosmopolitan experience has fited him to set forth the intellectual riches of the nations.

Hon. John Russell Young, formerly a a metropolitan journalist, noted for his scholarly editorials, was the chosen companion of General Grant in his famous tour around the world and afterwards was American Minister to China. Then, as Librarian of Congress, he had charge of the grand collections of literary treasures for which the nations has provided in Washington a magnificent temple. From its unparalleled literary wealth our comprehensive work has been liberally supplied.

Prof. John P. Lamberton has devoted many years to the study and exposition of history and literature, and was associate editor of Spofford's "Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events," and editor in chief of "The Literature of the Nineteenth Century." His thorough acquaintance with the masterpieces of Literature, ancient and modern, has made him an acknowledged authority in this department.

These experienced editors have prepared for its patrons a survey of literature at once concise and particular. From the earliest known record of man's thought, writ on papyrus or incised on stone or brick, to the most recent examples of contemporary culture, all that is best in books is represented within the compass of these volumes.

The plan of sale is as unique and generous as the books themselves are deserving. The men having the work in hand display the books to persons who are desirable as patrons, securing a bid. The person visited may bid as low as he likes, for the whole set.

A certain number of such bids are secured, and of them one-half of the highest are accepted, and the books are delivered. Later they will thoroughly canvass the city on a regular sale, referring to those who secured the books on the bidding plan. d. & w.

Off to Camp Hawkins.

Co. B, 5th Reg. N. G P. will leave this afternoon for the division encampment of the State Guard at Mt. Gretna. A detail of six men under Third Sergeant Geo. Eberhart preceded the Co. Wednesday to Camp Hawkins. They will erect the Company's tents and have the quarters in readiness for the Company when it reaches camp tonight. Sergeant Eberharts detail included privates, Harry Dawson, Gus Allen, T. J. Tressler, Frank Smith and Abram Houser.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded during the past week by Recorder N. E. Robb:

T. S. Heverly to D. C., and John Grove. Dated Dec. 23, 1899. 1 acre 140 rods in Benner township. Consideration $18.87.

Mary J. Krape et baron to Agnes L. Orman. Dated May 28, 1900. 47 perches in Gregg twp. Consideration $500.00.

William Richel et ux to Bethany United Evangelical church of Tusseyville. Dated Jan. 27, 1897. 94 perches in Potter twp. Consideration $1.00.

Emanuel Sunday's exr to Jacob C. Sunday. Dated July 10, 1900. 340 acres in Ferguson twp. Consideration $8000 00.

Edward J. Klingman assignee to Jno. R. Thompson. Dated Feb. 13, 1899 4000 acres in Haines township. Consideration $100.00.

Daniel Frantz et ux to Henry Spanogle. Dated April 19th 1869 105 acres in Worth township. Consideration $4000.00

Henry Spanogle et ux to Harry C. Thompson. Dated Jan. 29, 1900. 217 acres 48 perches in Worth township. Consideration $3800.00.

Maria J Deshler to Wilmer M. Stover. Dated June 5, 1900. 10 acres in Haines township. Consideration $50.00.

Morris D. Morrison et ux to Daniel Gallagher. Dated July 19, 1900. 129 acres 60 perches in Taylor township. Consideration $50.00.

M. C. Spigelmyer et baron to A. Walter. Dated Feb. 2, 1900. 6 acres 60 perches in Millheim. Consideration $315 00.

A Questionable Proceeding.

What has become of the pick-pockets and swindlers that were arrested during the centennial? If they have been allowed to go free, who is responsible for their escape? These are questions in which our people are greatly interested, and especially those who are the unfortunate victims of those scoundrels. When we were told that the whole gang had been discharged, we inquired into this questionable method of disposing of these arrests, and we learned somethings that are not any too creditable to some of the authorities, who are entrusted with the execution of the law. Early on Wednesday morning of the centennial week persons about the Court House yard, and about the Bush House were missing their pocketbooks and other valuables, and it became very evident that there was an organized gang of pick-pockets and swindlers working the crowd. It was soon ascertained by the police and the detectives employed by the Borough authorities, that these robbers and "three-shell men" were connected with a party of fakirs. On Thursday the officers had pretty well located the gang, and eight of them were picked up and lodged in jail, charged with picking pockets and swindling the people in the "three-shell game." Burgess Blanchard after collecting the evidence, as it had been gathered by the police and detectives, submitted it to Borough Solicitor Chambers, with intentions of preparing the case for a hearing, which he of course expected would be demanded. In fact he had been informed by Mr. W. E. Gray who claimed to represent the prisoners, that they would demand a hearing. The arrests had been made by the police without a warrant, and in order to have the prisoners regularly committed Mr. Blanchard made an information, and the Justice committed the prisoners in default of bail. Early the next morning Borough Solicitor Chambers became very active in these cases, but to the surprise of the Burgess and others connected with the arrests, Mr. Chambers turned up as counsel for the pick-pockets and swindlers, and left the victims of these men, without anyone to represent them, except the Burgess. Mr. Blanchard having consulted the Borough Solicitor, and having given him all the facts, it was not only a great surprise to Mr Blanchard, but left him entirely at the mercy of those who had betrayed him. The result was that the "whole gang" was discharged, and are no doubt now preying upon some other community.

Those who are responsible for this miscarriage of justice attempt to excuse themselves, on the ground that the prosecution did not have sufficient evidence to hold these people. Even if this were so, it would not justify the Borough Solicitor to appear for the criminals, and especially not after Mr Blanchard had submitted to him the evidence on the part of the prosecution, nor does it justify another official, who is entrusted with the execution of the law, in saying that the Burgess is the party who should have been arrested and prosecuted, and not these men who have been arrested. It seems to us that this case was railroaded through and these men allowed to go free, by officers of the law, whose duty it was to see that a thorough investigation was made and the evidence against those parties in the possession of the Borough authorities fully heard and passed upon. This was not done, and no time allowed to produce the evidence showing the guilt of these people.

We may not fully understand the duties of the law officers of the Borough, and the conduct of these officials may be explained, but our old fashioned ideas of the duties of the Borough Solicitor and others, who are responsible for this miscarriage of justice, do not admit of any explanation, except, that it was a question of finance. We leave this matter to the judgment of those who are responsible for the appointment of these officials. *

WHY IT SUCCEEDS

Because it's for one thing only, and Bellefonte is Learning This.

Nothing can be good for everything.
Doing one thing well brings success.
Doan's Kidney Pills do one thing only.
They're for sick kidneys.
They cure backache, every kidney ill.
Here is Bellefonte evidence to prove it.

Mrs. J. Cowther, of Bishop street, says: "I was very bad with my back and head. I suffered pain, in both and was very restless nights besides being so tired all the time that I could hardly drag myself about, I was very lame across my kidneys and bending over or being on my feet much was extremely painful. Reading about Doan's Kidney Pills and seeing them so highly recommended for these troubles I procured them from F. Potts Green's drug store. They gave me positive relief, caused me to sleep well, stopped the pain, removed the lameness and invigorated me generally."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Centre's Democratic Congressional Conferees got Ridgeway to Nominate a Congressman.

A. J. Graham, of Philipsburg, Hon. R. M. Foster, of State College and S. A. McQuistion of Bellefonte, Democratic Congressional conferees for Centre County left for Ridgway Tuesday to participate in the District Congressional conference which was held there Wednesday. The Centre County conferees are instructed to vote for the renomination of Congressman J. K. P. Hall, Col. J. L. Spangler, Senator W. C. Heinle, Capt. H. S. Taylor and Democratic County Chairman J. K. Johnson accompanied the Centre County representatives and will work in Mr. Hall's interest.

Brakeman's Thrilling Experience.

J. W. McFarland, a Beech Creek brakeman, had a narrow escape from death Sunday evening. He was riding a string of 14 cars loaded with coal down the hill at Panther Run, when they collided with the rear of another train. McFarland was buried beneath a ton or more of coal and his companions thought him dead. After some hard work he was rescued and although conscious it was believed he was injured internally. He was brought to his home at this place, Monday morning and is now reported as getting along nicely.—Jersey Shore Vidette.

—The Pennsylvania Fish commission has decided that hereafter no applications for brook trout will be received after April 15. D. P. Corwin, of Pittsburg, was elected secretary.

—A stock company is about to be organized at Osceola to bore for oil. The money is said to be pouring in, and no doubts are entertained but that enough will be subscribed to make a thorough test.

A Handsome Contribution to the Monument Fund.

The Centennial Historical Art and Loan Exhibition, held in the stone school building during the Centennial last week under the auspices of the Bellefonte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution proved, as was predicted by the News, a decided financial success as well as the most attractive feature of the centennial celebration. Over $200 was realized above expenses and the Soldier's monument and Curtin Memorial Fund will be the richer by this amount as the proceeds of the exhibition are to be applied to this most worthy and patriotic movement.

Profits on Stamp Books.

The postoffice department has realized a profit of $20,000 on the sale of books of postage stamps up to the present time. About 2,250,000 of these books of all kinds have been sold, and the department believes that the experiment of selling stamps in this form has proved to be satisfactory; and it will continue to be one of the permanent institutions of the department.

Notice.

The prisoners of the Civil war will meet at the residence of Colonel Amos Mullen, on Bishop street, Saturday morning, August 4th, at 10 o'clock. It is earnestly desired that all should attend.

FRANKLIN WALLACE, Sect'y.

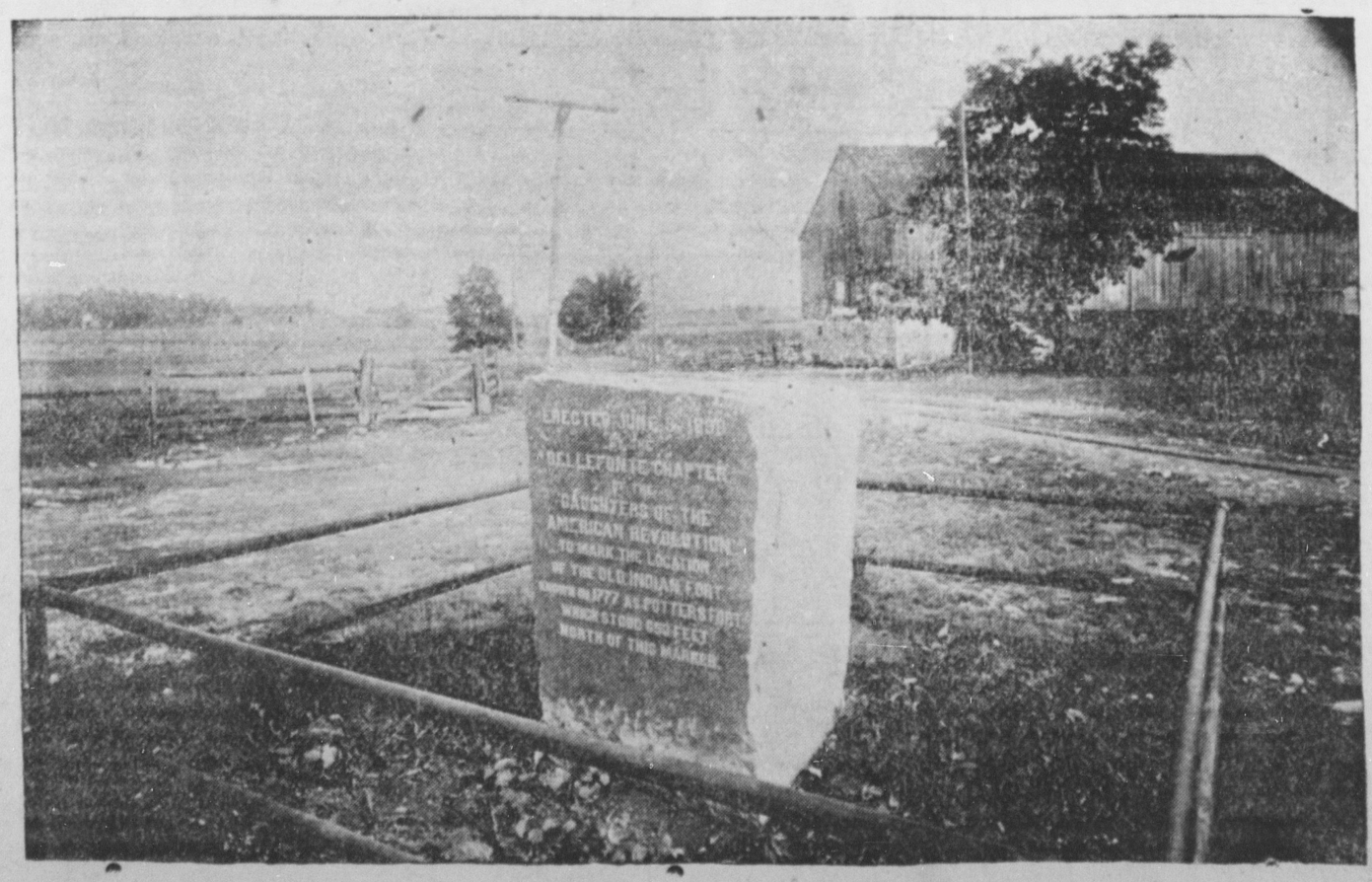
—The Bellefonte Academy, will open its fall session on Tuesday, September 11. The year ending in June was the banner year in its history, but the indications are that the coming year in point of numbers and interest will surpass all previous years. The addition of Prof. Maurice J. Babb, a successful teacher of long experience to the faculty, will make it the strongest in many years. The departments and their instructors will be as follows: Mathematics and Book-keeping, Rev. J. P. Hughes, Principal; Classics, J. R. Hughes, Associate Principal; English and History, Miss Carrie A. Lawrence, Lady Principal; Higher Mathematics and Sciences, Prof. M. J. Babb; Modern Languages, Miss Carrie A. Lawrence; Intermediate Department; Miss Edith B. Wertz; Primary Department, Miss Helen E. Overton. Arrangements will be made this year whereby very young children attending the Academy may finish their work in one session of school. Speak for seats early.

LITERATURE OF ALL NATIONS AND ALL AGES.

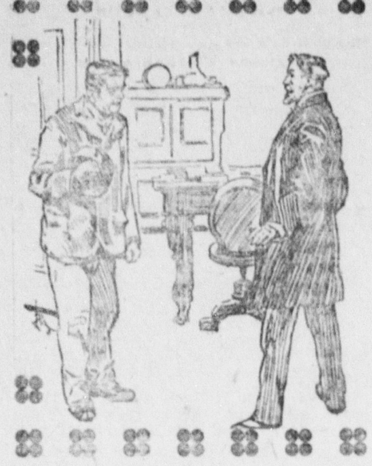
A Great Work that Will Have a Great Sale.

This is a work of ten volumes, containing nearly 5,000 pages of text and 100 full page photogravures and demi-teinte plates, after the world's modern masters. As its name would indicate, it contains collections of the best literature of all ages and all nations. The rich and varied literatures of the great nations are divided into successive period which are separately sketched, so that the developements may be readily traced from the simple songs of primitive times to the most consummate works of the natural genius. Each volume contains gems of literature from several countries affording to the reader a pleasing variety.

The eminent authors and editors o this great and comprehensive work are: **Mr. Julian Hawthorne, Hon. John Russels Young, and Prof. J. P. Lamberton.**



Potter's Old Fort Marker, Erected by Bellefonte Chapter D. A. R., June 9, 1898. *By courtesy of Phila. Press.*



A PURSUING SIN.

BY FRANCIS LIVINGSTON.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY FRANCIS LIVINGSTON.

"LAWRENCE, dear, have you finished? May I come in?"

The young man at the table started slightly and laid down his pen, yet he had not been writing, for the paper before him was untouched. A bright smile overspread his handsome face as he looked toward the fair head scarce seen through the partly opened door.

"Come in, surely, Helen, darling. I shall not write at all." He spoke in a full, rich voice, with just a suspicion of a brogue. "Of what use is it to make any memoranda? I'll just speak to the boys out of my heart."

The young wife sat on a low stool at her husband's side and leaned her head against his arm.

"You were thinking, though, for you jumped when I spoke to you. Go on now and think, and I will be still as a mouse."

"Yes, I was thinking," echoed the young man seriously.

He put his arm about his wife's shoulder, and there was silence between them for a space.

It was a great day in the life of Lawrence O'Hara. He had received, a few hours earlier, the news that he had been nominated by his party for congress. This nomination was, in his congress district, equivalent to an election. He was 28 years old and had been in America ten years. The first two were years of hard toil, but after that fortune had smiled upon him continuously. He entered politics and had been successful from the start. He had married early a beautiful girl who brought him wealth beyond that contained in a heart full of love and admiration, and O'Hara was regarded as a man who had arrived.

While waiting the coming of a delegation of his fellow townsmen with their congratulations he had been thinking of the past. Back beyond those first years in America his mind had gone to the days when he wandered a barefoot, ragged lad over the turf of County Mayo. Those were days of poverty, which was often bitter, and ignorance which now seemed to Lawrence almost incredible. There was one dark period of three months—his last in Ireland—which he never could recall without burning cheeks and which came to his memory now only at rare intervals. The shame of it might have ruined his life, but instead of that it had driven him out of the night of ignorance into the sunlight of knowledge and endeavor.

It was upon this dark period that his mind was dwelling when his wife startled him by her call.

Just now she moved her lips nearer his ear and murmured softly: "Lawrence, how proud I am of you and how happy I am! Are we not perfectly happy now, dearest?"

"Hush, hush, Helen," said O'Hara, glancing quickly over his shoulder, the

HIS APPEARANCE WAS GREETED WITH PROLONGED CHEERING.

old, inborn superstition of his race asserting itself for a moment—"never confess that, girl—never say 'I am perfectly happy'—that is a pinnacle from which one can go no higher; the next step must be downward."

Even as he spoke a shiver passed over him. Helen laughed, and her hand touched his dark curls caressingly.

"Very well, then. I am not happy. I am a very miserable woman with a naughty, bad husband. Does that satisfy you?"

The bell rang and a voice in the lower hall asked for Mr. O'Hara. Helen kissed her husband and ran from the room. A few moments later a heavy step was heard on the stair and a dark figure appeared in the doorway.

Lawrence took a step forward and then paused, his face white as the blank paper upon the table.

"I was so sure of my welcome that I came right up, ye see." The voice was raucous and the tone sneering.

"Well, Larry O'Hara, ye've prospered mightily indade, and I seem to have arrived at a good time, for they tell me ye've just been nominayted for high office."

The guest seated himself unbidden.

"Have ye nothing to say to an ould fri'nd after all these years of separaytion?"

"I hope you have prospered too, Miles Callan."

Lawrence's voice sounded strange and far away, like the voice of one who speaks in a trance.

"Prospered; yes, I look it, don't I?" said the other, with a bitter laugh and a glance downward at his broken boots and faded clothing. "It is just a week since I left Blackwell's island. I landed there the day after I struck New York, six months ago. But that's nothing new for me."

Lawrence still stood motionless. He seemed paralyzed with horror.

"But ye haven't much to say to me, Larry; perhaps ye'll have more when ye learn what I've come for."

"I cannot hope it is for any honest reason, Miles Callan; I have known only evil from your hands in the past."

"And now ye're going to return good for it, according to the way of the righteous, and I'll see to it that ye do."

Lawrence did not hear the sneer. His thoughts were far away in Ireland. It was a moonlit summer night and four young men were returning to their miserable home from a meeting of striking linen workers. As they passed through the deserted village streets the eldest of them, who had been inveighing loudly against the landlords and all who owned property, stopped and whispered something about a linen merchant whose store he pointed out. The older lads were inflamed by passion and drink, and Lawrence, the youngest, who had had his share of the liquor, went with the rest. Only half comprehending what was intended, he did as the leader bade and stationed himself at the door to watch while the others went in through a rear window. The merchant happened to be sleeping in his shop that night. He gave an alarm and the housebreakers were caught. Larry pleaded guilty and was senteneed to three months in jail. It was this disgrace which drove him in shame and horror from his native land.

Miles Callan, the leader of that shabby little band of culprits, sat before him.

"Had ye only robbed a bank, now, O'Hara, or made 'way wid big trust funds it would have a fine sound and might be overlooked, but a linen draper's till—'Larry the Till Tapper'—'twould look ill in the country papers, wouldn't it, lad?"

"Hush, oh, hush!" groaned Lawrence, looking toward the door.

"Aye, I've heard of her, too, and 'tis not likely ye'll have told her of it nor that ye'll be doing it soon."

He held out a grimy piece of paper.

"There's an attested copy of an entry in the jail warden's book at Crossmolina: 'Lawrence O'Hara, larceny; entered June 13, discharged Sept. 13, 1885.' Its price is $500. Take it if ye wish. If not, yer opponent will be glad to buy it."

There was one swift passing moment of temptation. Lawrence had not an enemy in the town or district, but he knew too well the cruel emergencies which politics give rise to. His opponent could not afford to ignore that paper. It would give him the election. Then he spoke. "Miles Callan, had you come here as an old acquaintance in need for all the debt of bitterness I owe you I'd have helped you gladly. But when you come avowing blackmail not one cent will you wring from me."

From afar came faintly the sound of a strange commingling of shouting, singing, the beating of drums and the tooting of horns. An hour ago it would have been the sweetest music in the ears of O'Hara. Now it sounded his doom.

Miles Callan sat watching Lawrence, a malignant grin upon his face.

"Do you hear that?" said the younger man. "That is my friends coming to rejoice with me. Now see, Miles Callan, what a man dare do. I've lived this thing down once. Please God I'll do it again!"

Going to the door, he called, "Helen!" When she came, he put his arm about her. "Dear," he said gently, "a great trouble has come upon me. Are you strong to help me bear it? Look at that man. Do you remember my chiding you tonight, Helen, for proclaiming our happiness? Oh, girl, how true it is that the consequences of a sin can never be foreseen and that they may pursue us to the grave! I made a misstep once, Helen. It was in the faroff days in the old country, and, though I thought I had atoned by years of bitter suffering, my sin has come home to me in the hour of my triumph, borne by the very hand which led me into temptation."

The sound of the trumpets and the shouting were louder now. The advance guard was already in front of the house. Helen, who had listened with face growing paler, now threw her arms around her husband's neck.

"Lawrence, Lawrence," she cried, "you know I trust in you and believe in you with all my soul. Who dares say that my noble husband has ever done an ignoble thing?"

"He himself; it is he who dares, not that wretch there!" cried the young man exultingly. "Girl, I will never go to Washington, but ye'll have no cause to blush for me this night." In his excitement his tongue proclaimed in richer accent the land of his birth. "Listen while I tell them, and ye shall know everything."

Hundreds of voices were now shouting his name in front of the house. Unclasping his wife's arms from his neck Lawrence leaped upon the balcony. "My friends," he cried, but he got no further. His appearance was greeted with prolonged cheering.

Helen, half fainting, leaned heavily upon the table and now looked with dilated eyes upon the dark, heavy figure in the corner.

Callan had risen from his chair and stood regarding the beautiful young woman with shamefaced embarrassment.

"My friends," continued Lawrence, "I thank you for your greeting. The honor which has come to me I cannot accept. Not that I do not desire it most heartily—to pretend otherwise would be to deceive you. Because you are my friends you shall know the true reason. I am not fit to represent you in congress"— He was interrupted again, this time by loud cries of indignation and disapproval.

Before they had died away Helen spoke. She was looking at Callan with an expression of intense loathing.

"Until tonight," she said in a low, vibrant voice, "I thought that in all

"TAKE OFF THE CURSE, SWEET LADY."

God's creatures, however low they had fallen, some germ of good remained. I did not believe that anything so utterly vile as you could live. Go from this home, which you have dishonored by your presence." She raised her open hand and turned away her head. "May God"—

"No, no," cried Callan in terror, "do not curse me—not that, not that!"

Again Lawrence's voice arose: "My friends, you know what my life has been among you, but before that was a life less favored and far less happy. It is of that older time I would speak to you, and then you will understand."

Callan sprang from his crouching position and in one bound was upon the balcony beside O'Hara.

"Let a man who knows all about that ould life speak of it for him," he cried to the throng below. "Our young fr'ind here is nervous and upset tonight because of an onexpected visit from a companion of thim ould days. They were days when he hadn't always shoes to his feet and sometimes scarce a whole pair of trousers on his legs, and it's because of these days of poverty and distress being so strongly recalled to him by this foolish ould fr'ind that he thinks tonight he's not fit for this high station. But let one who knew him then tell you that he has nothing to blush for except that same poverty and the ignorance which went with it, and both of thim he's long since put behind him. There's no foiner young man in the worruld tonight than Lawrence O'Hara!"

A loud outburst of cheers greeted this speech. Lawrence, who had stood by, too astonished to interrupt, glanced backward through the window and, seeing Helen on the point of slipping from the chair into which she had sunk, sprang to her aid.

Callan had caught the fancy of the crowd and for the next few minutes kept them roaring with laughter as he told anecdotes of his boyhood in Crossmolina.

Back in the room he knelt at Helen's feet, his tattered cap in his hands.

"Take off the curse, sweet lady," he begged, "take off the curse and niver more be saddened by the sight of Miles Callan."

Helen looked at the cowering wretch, a beautiful smile upon her pale lips.

"God forbid that I should curse you," she said. "I shall pray that he may forgive you, as I do."

Callan bent his head low before her and, after one adoring look, rushed from the room.

"Stay, Miles, stay; do not go yet," cried Lawrence.

He would have followed Callan, but Helen threw her arms about him.

The people were calling loudly for him.

"Your place is with them," she said, urging her husband toward the window. "Leave him to God."

A Watchmaker.

The late Aaron Dennison was called "the father of American watchmaking." He was interested in his work, because he hoped thereby to benefit his fellow man.

Often he worked late into the night, so late that his loving wife would go and beg him to "wait until tomorrow." One night she said to him: "Are you not going to bed at all? What are you doing?"

And he turned and slowly answered, "I am trying to make it possible for every poor man to have a watch," a result which he very nearly accomplished.—Youth's Companion.

A BAD MEMORY FOR FACES.

BY HOWARD FIELDING.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY CHARLES W. HOOKE.

MR. CARLETON GAINES has a very bad memory for faces. His friends complain that he passes them upon the street without recognition, and, on the other hand, in attempting to avoid this error, he has sometimes accosted strangers in circumstances that were extremely embarrassing.

The young man has a cousin, Miss Jane Hemenway, a tall, graceful girl, with a profusion of dark hair and pretty brown eyes, which, however, one is obliged to view veiled by eyeglasses, for Jane is somewhat nearsighted. She lives in Trenton, but often goes to New York shopping or visiting her many friends in that city. Thus it would not be surprising to meet her any day in the shopping district of New York.

One may meet a great many pretty women in that region, and it is said that certain feeble minded creatures go there for that purpose. Surely a man must be daft who would do it, for the shopping woman is too completely under the domination of "the fixed idea" to be of interest to any but a student of hypnotism. She rushes along the sidewalks in a state of trance, and the luckless man who gets in her way will thereafter view the all devouring trolley car with gentle unconcern.

Gaines was in the shopping district strictly on business one afternoon, and near the intersection of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue he fancied that he saw Cousin Jane. She was proceeding westward with that relentless fixity of purpose that characterizes the shopper. Gaines overtook her and laid a mildly restraining hand upon her arm, for it seemed to him that she was about to plunge out upon the crossing and collide with a loaded dray.

"Don't run over the poor cart horse, little girl," said Gaines; "he has troubles of his own."

She uttered a nervous cry and sprang away, but he fancied that she was only startled.

"Pass over those bundles to me, youngster," said he, "and we'll navigate the crossing together."

At this moment he caught the first fair glimpse at her face. Where were the eyeglasses that always perched upon Cousin Jane's nose? Where were the baby dimples and the smile of seraphic good will? This lady was a very haughty person. She froze him with the disdain which seemed to surround her like an atmosphere. With her face averted, as if the sight of him would be too painful, she waved her left hand as one who cries "Avaunt!"

The next moment, with head in air, she swept across the avenue in front of a moving car and so close to the fender that even the hardened motorman turned pale.

How Gaines got away from the spot he never knew, but it is his opinion that he crawled down through the trolley slot, for surely he felt small enough to have done so. Of course he was entirely innocent, but a clear conscience is a poor consoler at such times. The central fact in nature was that one pretty girl must forever think of him as the lowest form of anthropoid, the "masher."

Gaines had the misfortune to possess that fatal gift of beauty which you read about in old fashioned novels. He was one of those conspicuously handsome men who always get the discredit

"YOU CAN'T HELP IT," SAID SHE.

of being vain of their looks, though they may prove by every act of their lives that they are more modest than the lowly violet.

Gaines was aware that if he had been insignificant and ugly the lady in question might have paused to hear an explanation, but that did not console him. He took the incident very much to heart and indeed felt so bad about it that he could hardly bring himself to attend a social "function" to which he was bidden for that evening. It really did not seem to him that a man so disgraced as he was fit to go into society. Still he eventually mustered up the courage.

There were a good many people in the big drawing room at the Bingham house, Washington square north, when Gaines made his appearance, somewhat late. Presently he found himself in a corner with Jessie Bingham and became aware that she had something of great importance to communicate.

"Natalie Clair is here," said she, with the air of a small boy announcing that the circus has come to town.

Miss Clair was a young woman whom Gaines had 50 times narrowly missed meeting. Two years ago, when the Clairs were about to come to New York to live, Gaines had heard so much about Natalie that he had begun to dislike her. Many girls in his social set knew her, and they all declared that he and she were "made for each other." The basis of that view, so far as he could discover, was that she was tall and dark, while he was tall and light, and that both of them had the reputation of being very cold, reserved and hard to approach in friendship or flirtation.

As a rule he did not like girls who were cold and reserved. Suffering from a chronic embarrassment himself, he found it hard enough to get along with girls who were jolly, talkative and open hearted. Moreover, to be slated as a girl's admirer before a fellow has met her is enough to kill all chance of liking her. Gaines was glad when Natalie went abroad with her mother, instead of coming to New York. Within two weeks he had heard that she was home again. And now it seemed he must meet her.

"There she is," whispered Jessie Bingham. "Isn't she perfectly lovely?"

Gaines glanced across the room, and his blood became ice water. He had always regarded himself as a peculiarly unlucky man, but that Natalie Clair, of all people in the world, should prove to be the heroine of the Twenty-third street adventure struck him as a little the worst blow in even his experience.

"Of course I should be greatly pleased to meet her," said he, and his voice sounded in his own ears as if it were being ground out of a phonograph. "But there's no hurry. Any time will do."

"What nonsense!" exclaimed Jessie. "Of course you want to meet her this minute. And they're bringing her right over here!"

Gaines perceived that Jessie spoke truly. A half dozen young people, with the most obvious intentions, were gently steering Miss Clair in his direction. She, however, seemed to be wholly unaware of their purpose until she was within six feet of him. Then she started as prettily as a frightened deer.

Gaines looked anxiously into her face, and when he saw that he was recognized he felt as one upon whose shoulder the hand of the sheriff is laid.

It was all over in a moment. Early in his life Gaines had been introduced to a Boston east wind, and once, when a boy, he had been locked in an icehouse as a joke, but Miss Clair gave him a new sensation. No one else appeared to notice the chill, though it seemed to him that all New York must be shivering.

He dared not say anything to the point among so many people, and so he mumbled the ordinary nonsense while waiting for a chance to escape. That was not to be, however. He saw Miss Bingham going one way and Miss Somebody Else going another way, and there was no way at all for him. He simply got left in the corner with Natalie Clair, and if it had been done on purpose it couldn't have been done better.

A man of tact and assurance would have found no difficulty in saying the right thing, but Gaines lacked those qualities, and his faculties were in a panic.

"The situation is somewhat difficult, Miss Clair," he said. "You must be strongly prejudiced against me, but—but"—

What utter nonsense! Why couldn't he say straight out, "I saw you on Twenty-third street today and mistook you for my cousin?" He knew as well as anybody could that that was the right thing to say. But the words didn't come to him.

"You can't help it," said she; "neither of us can help it now. Let us forget everything that happened before we met tonight."

And then she looked around with a frightened eye for somebody to come and take her away.

Gaines felt as if the black cap had been drawn over his face. He had had his chance to speak, and it had passed. Evidently Miss Clair, knowing the circle in which he moved, had decided to tolerate him, perhaps even to be silent about what she believed to be his black disgrace.

If Jane were only there, he could have pointed to the resemblance and have told his story with a good grace. He had heard that she was expected later in the evening. He would reserve his defense till then.

Somehow he escaped from Miss Clare, and immediately, to fortify his soul, he mentioned to a number of persons that, in his opinion, Miss Clair strongly resembled his Cousin Jane. The first two or three had never noticed it. Gaines began to be alarmed. He ran from one to another. Apparently there was not a human creature present who had the eye to see a trace of that likeness upon which his fate depended. So it seemed that Jane's coming would only heighten the improbability of his tale, already weakened by delay.

Many of the people whom he questioned spoke of a strong resemblance between Miss Clair and Olive Trask, a young lady whom Gaines had met several years before. Would it be possible to substitute her in this story? His acquaintance was just sufficient to warrant him in addressing her. He couldn't call her "little girl," but probably the fact that he had used those words would not come out in the explanation.

A sudden resolution seized him. He would take the risk. Fearing that his courage would ooze away if he hesitated, he sought Miss Clair at once. As luck would have it, he found her with Jessie Bingham and Olive Trask. To his great delight, Miss Trask greeted him very cordially. His courage mounted higher.

"Miss Clair," said he boldly, "I think there'll never be a better time than this to set myself right for the unfortunate mistake I made this afternoon. When I spoke to you on Twenty-third street, I mistook you for Miss Trask, whom I have known some years. It was very embarrassing, of course, but you kindly promised to forget it. I think, however, that a full explanation"—

"I promised to forget it?" exclaimed Miss Clair. "Why, nothing of the sort ever happened. I never saw you before tonight, and when I spoke of forgetting I referred to all the silly things that our friends have said about us. As to the incident on Twenty-third street, I fear you will have to take your apology to the young lady whom you actually accosted, if you can find her."

There was a moment of awful silence, and then Miss Trask came to the rescue, boldly if somewhat indiscreetly.

"Well, as Mr. Gaines thought it was I"— she began and stopped, not knowing how to finish her sentence.

Gaines groaned.

At this critical moment who should appear but Cousin Jane! She was hailed as the deliverer from an awkward situation.

"Oh, Miss Clair," she exclaimed, "I am so glad to see you again! 'See' is

"JANE," CRIED GAINES, "YOU HAVE SAVED MY LIFE!"

hardly the word for me tonight, for I've lost my eyeglasses, and you know I'm half blind without them."

"How did you lose them?" asked Gaines, rejoiced to say something that was safe.

"Why," said Jane, "I was coming out of a store on Twenty-third street this afternoon. There was a dreadful crowd, and a brute of a man brushed against me and caught the chain of the glasses on a button of his coat. The chain broke, the glasses fell, and the brute stepped on them. And would you believe what the creature did?" He asked me to go to an oculist's with him and let him buy me a new pair. I fled, but the fellow followed me all the way to Sixth avenue. I could see him out of the back of my head, it seemed. And just as I was about to cross he spoke to me again. He said"—

"Jane," cried Gaines, "you have saved my life! The man who had been following you was not the one who spoke to you. It was I."

"You!" she exclaimed. "Can this be possible? Of course I didn't look at him, but his voice"—

"What did he say?" demanded Gaines.

"'Don't run over the poor cart horse, little girl.' Little girl! Fancy it!"

"And you thought it was I, Mr. Gaines," said Miss Trask icily. "Well, upon my word!"

"No, I didn't," said Gaines, with deep humility. "I thought it was Cousin Jane at the time, and later I thought it must have been Miss Clair. But everybody said they didn't look a bit alike, whereas you and Miss Clair—you know—I—I—thought you wouldn't mind"—

The sentence ended in something so like a sob that all the girls laughed. And then they agreed that he had reestablished his reputation, for he was proved to have been guilty of only a little white lie, which in society entails no penalty.

And they also agreed to keep the story secret, but it would have puzzled you an hour later to have found anyone in the house who had not heard it.

One or the Other.

"A married woman ought to feel younger and happier after 50 than before."

"Yes; she has either got the upper hand of her husband by that time or has quit trying to get it."—Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DEATH OF MISS McMANUS.

Passed Away Tuesday Evening at Her Home in This Place.

It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Miss Frances A. McManus, a very highly respected maiden lady, of this place, which sad event occurred at the home of her brother-in-law, druggist W. S. Zeller on North Allegheny street Tuesday evening July 24. Deceased had been an invalid for some time, Miss McManus was born in Bellefonte and was about 74 years of age. She was the daughter of the late Jas. McManus, who was one of the most distinguished citizens of the town. She was an earnest member of St. John's Episcopal church of this place and took a great interest in church work. Two sisters survive her, Miss Margaret L. McManus and Mrs. W. S. Zeller, both of this place.

The funeral took place Friday at 5 p. m., from her late home. Services were conducted by Rev. Geo. I. Brown, rector of the Episcopal church. Interment in the Union cemetery.

HEALTHY HAIR

A man with a thin head of hair is a marked man. But the big bald spot is not the kind of a mark most men like.

Too many men in their twenties are bald. This is absurd and all unnecessary. Healthy hair shows man's strength. To build up the hair from the roots, to prevent and to cure baldness, use—

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

It always restores color to faded or gray hair. Notice that word, "always." And it cures dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"My business calls me out among strangers a great deal. I would actually feel ashamed every time I would take off my hat, my hair was so thin and the bald spots showed so plainly. I began the use of your Hair Vigor less than three months ago. Today I find I have as fine a head of hair as I ever had, I tell everybody what I used, and they say 'it must be a wonderful remedy.'" GEO. YEARL, Dec. 14, 1898. Chicago, Ill.

We have a book on The Hair and Scalp which we will send free upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Additional Locals.

—Oom Paul calls attention to the fact that he has not yet been pushed off the earth.

—The Sunday schools of Mill Hall held a union picnic at Hecla Saturday. Between 300 and 400 people were in attendance.

—Another wreck occurred on the Beech Creek Railroad at Snow Shoe Friday. The engine and five cars of a westbound freight left the track. No one injured.

—Raymond McCloskey, son of H. L. McCloskey, a Nittany Valley farmer, was badly hurt one day last week by a horse he had ridden to water rearing up and falling on him. The boy was some distance from home when the accident occurred, but he managed to reach the house of a neighbor where he was cared or until his parents arrived.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

—Johnnie Williams, the bell boy at the Bush House, met with a serious accident Wednesday night. While crossing the Diamond he was knocked down and run over by a two horse carriage. At first it was thought that he was killed. He was taken to the emergency hospital in the Y. M. C. A., where an examination showed that no bones were broken, but he was seriously cut and bruised. He is recovering very nicely and will soon be able to be around again.

REBERSBURG NEWS.

Hon. W. R. Bierly is again visiting his sister and other relatives in our valley.

Prof. W. P. Hosterman and Prof. Frank Meyer of Penn Hall, were seen on our streets on Wednesday.

The funeral of mother Corman on Wednesday was very largely attended she being one of the oldest residents in town.

Mary Nicholas and family are visiting at William Franks on the old Bierly homestead.

The various teachers have now been stationed for the winter: Livonia, Miss Violetta Wolfe; Brungarts, Claud Haines; Wolfs, Henry Detwiler Jr.; Rebersburg Grammar, W. H. Morris; Intermediate, J. C. Morris; Primary, Chas. C. Smull; Harters, T. A. Auman; Madisonburg Grammar, J. N. Meyer; Primary, W. H. Limbert.

C. E. Long made a business trip to Centre Hall on Friday.

Miss Chase, of Portland, Maine, is still visiting her friend Miss Byrd Stover.

Our farmers are busy cutting their oats, which seems to be a fair crop.

Roland Royer and family of Altoona are visiting the gentlemans mother Mrs. Polly Royer.

Mr. John Kerstetter and wife of Loganton, were in town on Sunday.

H. G. Krape is laying in stock to begin blacksmithing in the Keller stand on the first of August. Krape is a hustler and certainly will boom the business.

Mrs. Harry Jenkins, who was visiting at the home of J. N. Meyers for several weeks has returned to her home in Bellefonte.

Frank Luckenbach and family, cashier of Philipsburg Bank, and M. B. Garman and wife of Tyrone visited J. N. Meyers over Sunday.

WAS SHOT TO DEATH

Tragedy at New Orleans Similar to Ettlinger Tragedy

BARRICADED IN A HOUSE

Negro Murderer Before he Met his Death Killed Two Men and a Boy, and Wounded a Number of Others.

HE WAS FINALLY SMOKED OUT

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—After a desperate battle, lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Police Sergeant Gabriel Porteus, Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. Bloomhard, a young boy, fatally wounding Corporal John F. Lally, John Banville, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans and A. S. Locley, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously shooting several citizens, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who on Tuesday last killed Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smoked out of his hiding place, in the heart of the city, and literally shot to pieces.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens, were gathered around the square in which Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans, while the battle went on between the police and citizens and the negro with his Winchester. Sergeant Gabe Porteus and Sergeant John F. Lally were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house on Clio street, near Saratoga street. Determined to take him alive if possible, the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance and went to the house where Charles was supposed to be in concealment.

They entered the side alley of the house and were surprised in practically the same way as were Day and Lamb on Tuesday. Before the officers were aware of their dangerous position, Charles, who was hiding behind a screen on the second floor of the building, raised his Winchester and began a furious fire. Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteus was shot through the head and fell across the body of Lally. The other officers fled from the scene. Hurry calls were sent for the mayor, the chief of police and Colonel Wood, in command of the special police, and, as fast as possible, armed help was rushed to the scene. In a little while there was an immense armed crowd encircling the square in which Charles was located.

In the meantime Father Fitzgerald, of St. John's church, was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley. The priest responded promptly and he was anointing the body of Porteus, with Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles again appeared at the window. The lad saw him at once and begged the desperado not to shoot him. Charles immediately fired and Bloomfield fell dead. The priest, unhurt, left the scene after pluckily performing the last offices for the dead officer. Proceedings were begun to smoke him out.

Picked men from the police, special squads and members of the militia, stationed themselves about the building in order to pick the desperado as he attempted to leave the house. A young soldier named Adolph Anderson, of the state militia, was one of the first to see Charles as he ran down the steps leading to the second story. Charles ran across the yard and fired several times at Anderson. The latter, who was armed with a Winchester, shot the negro in the breast and he fell and died soon afterwards.

United States Patent Office.

Henry F. Brownlaw, Clerk in U. S. Patent Office, writes: "I am feeling first rate after suffering with catarrh for over nine months, and think I owe it all to Pe-ru-na. I did not think there was such a remedy in existence."

The summer is the time to use Pe-ru-na for catarrh, as there is less liability to catch fresh cold. A short course of treatment now is sure to cure.

J. A. McDowell, a prominent member of the Red Cross Society, says: "I have used Pe-ru-na, and can truthfully say that it is undoubtedly the greatest remedy for catarrh I have ever used. It is also a fine spring tonic." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book.

Pays to Be Neat and Polite.

It is said on the Pennsylvania railroad every employee is watched with great care, in the hope that he may be found to possess exceptional qualties, and often men are promoted when they least expect it. A story is told of a freight brakeman who wore a clean suit of overclothes every day for several weeks and the officials of the line found him so neat in his personal appearances and so obliging and polite at all times, that they transferred him to the passenger service as soon as possible.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

United States Patent Office.

Henry F. Brownlaw, Clerk in U. S. Patent Office, writes: "I am feeling first rate after suffering with catarrh for over nine months, and think I owe it all to Pe-ru-na. I did not think there was such a remedy in existence."

The summer is the time to use Pe-ru-na for catarrh, as there is less liability to catch fresh cold. A short course of treatment now is sure to cure.

J. A. McDowell, a prominent member of the Red Cross Society, says: "I have used Pe-ru-na, and can truthfully say that it is undoubtedly the greatest remedy for catarrh I have ever used. It is also a fine spring tonic." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book.

The Pure Butter Protective Association Will Continue the Fight.

A few weeks ago Dairy and Food commissioner Jesse K. Cope practically refused to accept evidence against oleomargarine lawbreakers from the Pure Butter Protective Association, by dictating terms impossible for the association to accept.

The commissioner refused to allow the attorney for the association to act as advising counsel in prosecuting the cases which the association offered to turn over to the commissioner.

Cope's ultimatum was also practically a demand that the association should discontinue its independent fight against oleo swindlers.

At a meeting of the executive committee held recently the following resolutions, which carry their own rebuke to Cope's ultimatum, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The new Dairy and Food commissioner, Jessie K. Cope, has refused to accept evidence of violations of the oleomargarine law from the Pure Butter Protective Association except upon impossible terms, including among other stipulations that the attorney for this association shall not be allowed to act in the capacity of advisory counsel in the cases which he has prepared or have any voice in their prosecution, although the association has borne all the expenses of collecting evidence; and

WHEREAS, Commissioner Cope has taken occasion to personally antagonize the attorney for this association; therefore be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Pure Butter Protective Association hereby expresses its confidence in the ability and integrity of Luther S. Kauffman, who has proven by long years of warfare against oleomargarine lawbreakers and swindlers, entirely unaided by the State officials who are paid to enforce the law, that he is earnest, fearless and incorruptible in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That the executive committee requests Mr. Kauffman to continue as attorney for the association, and will accept no dictatorial terms for the surrender for the association's evidence against lawbreakers until it is distinctly understood that the association's attorney shall act in an advisory capacity in the prosecutions, to insure that the cases shall not be juggled with and frittered away, as so many alleged prosecutions have been in the past; it being understood that neither the association nor its attorney asks nor expects any renumeration for his services.

Resolved, That having accepted the report of the committee of this association in reference to the recent conference held with commissioner Cope, we commend the committee for not surrendering the rights of this association by tying our hands to prevent a continuance of the fight against the lawbreaking agents of the Oleo Trust.

Resolved, That the Pure Butter Protective Association pledges itself anew to continue the fight against the swindlers who defraud the public and rob the farmers, despite the attitude of the State officials

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HON. JAS. M. BECK.

The able and efficient U. S. District Attorney at Philadelphia has resigned and is going to Europe. Mr. Beck was appointed by President Cleveland and was continued by Mr. McKinley. A few months ago a determined effort was made by the machine to have him removed on account of his faithful service in prosecuting the Oleo law breakers. Thousands of telegrams were sent the President by Granges and farmers asking that he be retained until the cases were disposed of, and President McKinley refused to turn him down at the behest of Senator Penrose and the machine.

The Supreme Court Declares the Mercantile Tax Constitutional.

A test case as to the constitutionality of the mercantile tax was handed down a few days ago declaring the law valid. The court reviewed the objections presented by attorneys against the law but overruled them all and declared the law shall stand. To what extent the new measure will affect the revenues of the State we are not prepared to say.

$33,000 for Tuberculosis.

Dr. Pearson, the State veterinarian says tuberculosis has cost the State over $33,000 for the year ending with May 30th, 1900. Bradford county, $124,250, Bucks, $266,350, Chester, $466,550, Dauphin, $737.00, Erie, $1,412, Lancaster $1,802.50, Montgomery $3,737.50, Washington $1,215 with smaller amounts in a number of other counties.

WE are so familiar with the ever present railroad that we forget how comparatively young the situation is. Only 70 years have elapsed since the first railway in the world was finished. During that comparatively brief period 400,000 miles have been constructed.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist.

ALL SHORT OF WIND.

NOT A MAN IN TOWN COULD BLOW UP TO SEVEN POUNDS.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster of Jericho, Tells About the Meeting Which Discussed the Advisability of Starting a Brass Band.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

"Look here, pap," said Squar Johnson as he dropped into the postoffice one day when I was alone; "I've got a scheme on hand that'll do more to boost the town of Jericho to the top of the ladder than 40 miles of new sidewalk. Yes, sir, it's a boomer, and if it's carried out you'll see the price of real estate jump 50 per cent."

He waited fur me to git my breath and then lowered his voice and continued:

"Pap, I've got a notice written out fur all patriotic citizens of Jericho to assemble at the postoffice this evenin, and I'll post her up on the door. I want to spring it on 'em all of a sudden. I want to see 'em turn pale and their hair stand up. Jest say to all inquirers, pap, that Jericho is comin right to the front like a steer goin fur a cornfield."

I wanted to know what the scheme was, but the squar winked and nodded and looked mysterious and went off

BLEW OFF HIS SOLE.

without givin his secret away. There was a great deal of curiosity durin the day. Some thought the squar had a balloon ascension in view in order to attract public attention to our new cooper shop, and others had it that he had found a way to dodge the state tax, but it was all guesswork. There was a tremendous crowd on hand when evenin came, and the squar went around rubbin his hands together and smilin all over his face. When he had got the crowd worked up to the pitch where everybody wanted to die fur liberty, he called the meetin to order and said:

"Feller freemen of Jericho, we hev here a beautiful town, a salubrious climate and a populashun to be proud of. We hev the best of water, the lowest of taxes and skassly any use fur doctors. We hev the telephone, electric doorbells and a town pump. A stranger would look around him and say we needed nuthin else. But we do, and that is why I hev called you together here tonight. We need jest one thing more to put Jericho on the pinnacle, and that is a brass band."

"By John, but he's made a p'int!" said Deacon Spooner as he whacked on the counter with his cane. "Yes, sir, Jericho needs a brass band to boost her, and I'm with the squar. Let us hear what Moses Hopkins has to say about it."

"As I take it," said Moses, "a brass band plays tunes, and I'd like to know in advance what sort of tunes this band is goin to play. If it's goin to play 'The Sweet By and By,' then I'm in fur a band. If it's goin to play hiddiddle-diddle tunes, then I'm ag'in it."

"That's a p'int as fur as it goes," said the deacon, "but it don't go fur 'nuff. Enos Williams, you was in the hog buyin bizness fur 20 years, and you ought to know about brass bands. What d'you think of the idea?"

"That depends," said Enos. "I don't go much on a brass band that toots its wind all over town and wastes it on the air. If we had a band that would come down to the depot to meet me as I come in from Tarrytown, I think I'd kind of like it."

"By John, but he's right, and he's made a p'int!" shouted the deacon.

"I don't see the p'int," said Squar Johnson as he colored up. "Why should our brass band go down to the depot to welcome a man who hain't never done anything in particular fur Jericho? Enos is a good 'nuff man in his way, but did the outside world ever hear of him? Was he consulted about buildin the new sewer or paintin the town hall? Has he ever laid awake nights thinkin how this town could be boosted to the top?"

"Enos, he's knocked your p'int out and made one ag'in you," said the deacon, "but we'll hear from some of the rest. How is it with you, Jabez Fowler?"

"I can't exactly say till I know what the band is goin to do," replied Jabez. "My old woman is mighty fond of brass band tunes which lift up the heels, and if the band'll come over to my house three times a week and give us sunthin lively I'll chip in."

"Mebbe I'm mistaken in this crowd," said the squar as he looked around in a serious way. "Mebbe this is a crowd composed of freeborn Americans whose forefathers fought at Bunker Hill, and mebbe it's made up of men who'd steal the statue of Liberty and sell it fur old junk. To say that I am astonished does not half express my feelin's."

"That sellin the statue of Liberty is a p'int, and a strong one," said the deacon, "but what we want is a free expreshun of opinion. Jube Hornbecker looks as if he wanted to say sunthin."

"I'd like to ask the squar," said Jube in his humble way, "if he expects that band to meet him at the depot when he comes home?"

"Bein I hold the posishun I do," answered the squar, "bein I'm referred to as the leadin man in Jericho, if the band wanted to go down and see me off or wanted to be there to welcome me home I don't reckon anybody would find fault."

"But I'd want the same thing," said Ebenezer Scott. "I ain't no justice of the peace, but my dairy is milkin 28 cows this summer, and I feel I'm as big as anybody. I go over to Hobbs Ferry once in two weeks, and I should want that band to toot me off and toot me home ag'in."

"There may be a p'int," said the deacon as he scratched his ear, "but I don't skassly see it. Mebbe the squar wants to say sunthin further about liberty and Bunker Hill?"

"I'm sayin," replied the squar as he heaved a long sigh, "that patriotism and love of country seems to be deader'n a doornail in these United States. Mebbe there's a man in this crowd aside from me who'd be willin to shed his blood that our glorious republic might be saved from ruin and desolashun, but if thar be I can't name him. You might as well disperse to your homes and tell your wives and children that Jericho is doomed."

"By John, but what a p'int—what a p'int!" whispered the deacon. "Before we bust up and go to ruin, however, I'd like to hear from Reuben White. Reuben's bin as far west as Detroit, and he ought to know what influence a brass band has on a town."

"The influence of a brass band is accordin to the leader," said Reuben. "I've seen 'em where they jumped a town right to the front in four weeks, and I've seen 'em where they killed things dead in two. The leader wants to be a pecooliar sort of a man. He wants to be born fur the place, same as Washington was. He wants to be ready to die at two minits' notice or to live fur a hundred years."

"And mebbe you think you're that man?" queried the squar as he pounded on the counter with his fist.

"I do. I know I am. I'm the only man in Jericho as kin lead a band to success and make the town hump herself. I'm a self sacrificin critter, as you all know, and if this meetin thinks best"—

But the meetin shouted him down, and it was five minits before Deacon Spooner could make his voice heard, and then he said:

"There's more p'ints bobbin up here than you kin shake a stick at, but we might as well hev one more. S'posin we hear from Lish Billings. He's the only man in Jericho who kin play on an accordion. What d'you say, Lish?"

"There's mighty little to be said and nuthin to bust up the country," answered Lish. "Do any of you sons of Bunker Hill know how much wind it takes to blow a brass horn?"

Nobody did, and a hush fell upon the crowd.

"It takes ten pounds, reckoned by a lung tester," said Lish, "and you'd want an extra pound fur walkin up hill. There was a lung tester man in town two weeks ago, and every son of us handed over a nickel and took a blow. We blowed and strained and blowed, and Rube White was one of 'em who blowed a sole off his boot, and yit no man reached seven pounds. Whar you goin to git your wind to blow them horns?"

There was a painful silence while you could count a hundred, and then Deacon Spooner said:

"By John, but I'm goin home and tell the old woman that I don't know beans when the bag's untied, and the rest of you'd better do the same thing!" M. QUAD.

Playtime In the Senate.

Senator Butler once had a bill appropriating $5,000 to build a monument on the Moore's Creek battlefield, North Carolina, which was an especial object of Senator Wolcott's fun.

"Can the senator tell me the date of the battle?" he asked Mr. Butler.

"It was the first battle of the Revolution, 29 days before the battle of Lexington," was the reply.

"But cannot the senator tell me the day and the year?" persisted Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Butler was stumped. "I can tell the senator tomorrow," he finally remarked.

"Then," replied Mr. Wolcott, "I will let my objection stand until tomorrow also."

A few minutes later Senator Wolcott relented, and Mr. Butler made another effort to get the appropriation agreed to. This time it was Senator Lodge who objected.

"Oh, don't object, Lodge," said Wolcott in a stage whisper; "he'll put the date of the battle forward a year if you are jealous on account of Lexington."

But Mr. Lodge continued to object, and the monument bill remained on the calendar.—Washington Post.

Horseshoes.

Horseshoes are of uncertain date and have caused some discussion among military historians. Nailed shoes were not known by the Greeks, for Xenophon gives minute instructions for hardening the hoof. Nor did the Romans use them. Nero had mules shod with a plate of silver fastened by crossed thongs to the hoof. With Poppæa, his later wife, it is said these plates were of gold. The earliest positive evidence of nailed shoes is furnished by the skeleton of a horse found in the tomb of Childeric I (458-81) at Tournay in 1653.

The very people who talk about "vulgar trade" are usually the ones who never pay their bills.—Philadelphia Record.

The Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

WILBUR F. HARRIS.

Local Department.

—The eveninge are growing shorter.

—Soon will the coal man take the place of the ice man.

—The colored society folks of Bellefonte enjoyed a picnic at Hecla Park Wednesday evening.

—The Presbyterian and Bantist Sunday Schools and congregations of Milesburg held their annual picnic at Hecla Park Wednesday.

—Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

—The men working on the new iron bridge at Mill Hall are making rapid progress, and from present indications the work will soon be completed.

—Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

—The telegraphers along the main line, P. R. R., expect a five dollar increase before long. The operators in the Union station, Harrisburg, have already received the increase.

—No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for every looseness of the bowels.

Racing at the Fair Ground.

Owing to the rain on Wednesday the opening of the new fair grounds was postponed until Thursday afternoon. 2,500 people were in attendance and some fast racing was witnessed. During the intervals between the races the famous Repasz band of Williamsport discoursed sweet music. The opening events were three races, two trotting and one running. The trotting races were in the 2:50 and 2:25 classes.

In the 2:50 class 5 heats were necessary to decide it. Cedar Hill, owned by Wm. A. McNitt, Reedsville, Pa., took first money; Myopia, owned by G. E. Brindle, of Bellville, second, and Cream Dan, owned by Morris Levy, of Du Bois, third. Best time 2:34¼.

In the second race three heats were run. McChestney, owned by C. M. McFarlane, of Altoona, captured first money. Hal Braden Jr., owned by W. E. Litley, Chicora, Pa., second and Ospray owned by John Higgins, Altoona, third. Best time 2:27¾.

The ½ mile running race was won by Hope, a McKeesport horse. Time 53¼ second.

In Cupid's Net.

The following marriage licenses have been issued during the past week by Register Archey:

Wm. A. McCauslin, of Milesburg, and Frances C. Wyble, of Howard.

Charles E. Emerick, of Altoona, and Blanche Woodring, of Port Matilda.

Edward W. Cole, of Potters Dale, Clearfield county, and Mary C. Watson, of Snow Shoe.

Foster Jodon, Jr., of Pleasant Gap, and Cora Brooks, of Linden Hall.

Charles Mayhew, of South Philipsburg, and Christena A. Blowers, of Philipsburg, Pa.

John W. Manning, of Bloomsburg, and Lottie M. Homer, of Philipsburg.

John T. Hall and Mary E Hall both of of Fleming, Pa.

Questionable Games Promptly Stopped.

Pickpockets are said to have reaped a harvest during the two days of the Centennial. Quite a number of people were relieved of amounts running all the way from five to two hundred dollars. On Wednesday night it was called to the attention of the Burgess that many of fakirs were not doing the square. Burgess Blanchard at once ordered the police to stop all games and arrest any who persisted in same. The Burgess deserves credit for the promptness with which he acted in the matter.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte Post Office uncalled for July 30th 1900.

Henry Bennett, John Brown, Lawrence Brown, Mrs, Mary Hepburn, John Kane, Lin Miller, Rev. G. F. Snyder, S. G. Vanderherchen, Frank Wescott, Wm. S. Williamson.

When called for please say advertised

W. W. MONTGOMERY, P. M.

Coal Going to Europe.

The soft coal from the Beech Creek region is gaining quite a reputation, as a cargo of it has been loaded at Philadelphia for an English railroad at London. The ship load will weigh about 4,000 tons, and the coal will cost about $7 per ton delivered at the English port.

The Decker Reunion.

The Decker family, one of the oldest and most respected families in the county, will hold their family reunion at the Decker homestead near State College on August 8.

CENTENNIAL ORATORY.

Brilliant Addresses by Ex-Governor Hastings and Senator Heinle Upon the Occasion of the Dedication of Plot of Ground for the Erection of Soldiers' Monument.

EX-GOVERNOR D. H. HASTINGS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This celebration is intended to commemorate two historic epochs in the history of this portion of Pennsylvania. Centre county came into existence with the birth of the century. Its growth and development, both physical and intellectual, have gone hand in hand with the sturdy and irresistible march of the nation's progress for one hundred years. Our mountains and valleys have contributed to the wealth and beauty of the State, and added to the comfort and culture of our people. Our citizens have been, from the beginning, a constituent and loyal element in every effort of the century toward the enthronement and upbuilding of the only government bounded on the rock of freedom.

In every field of industry and intellect—whether farm or shop, art or science, bench or pulpit, learned profession or statesmanship, peace or war, our people have borne their part modestly, faithfully, loyally.

In every struggle for the preservation of the nation, in every conflict for the glory and integrity of the flag, the sons of Centre county have acted an honorable part.

Before the county found a name or a place on the map, her pioneers turned their faces to the East and joined the fortunes of Washington, and with him, from the gloom and despair of Valley Forge, followed the fortunes of war till victory and peace came together on the plains of Yorkstown. We have named our townships in honor of such revolutionary heroes as Miles and Haines, Benner and Potter, and among the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, standing in this presence to-day, are living witnesses of Centre county's valor when the nation was born.

As in the beginning, so at the ending of the century, our country yielded of her best and noblest youth, when a sinking ship in the Harbor of Havana sounded another call to arms. The history of our centennial will never be complete until it records the names of Centre county's heroes, who served by sea with Sampson, Schley and Dewey at Santiago and Manila, and on land in the swamps of the Philippines, on the plains of Porto Rico and Cuba, under a commander of our armies whose name has already gone into history as the soldier who fought through two wars without having made a single mistake and whose presence honors this celebration.

This day is also honored by the noble but picturesque and pathetic presence of the last survivors of those Centre countians who, in the strength of young manhood, traversed mountains and followed the windings of mighty rivers until the enemy's country was reached and the flag they carried planted in triumph upon the walls of Mexico's capitol.

This celebration possesses another significance. Here to-day are gathered the survivors of those who stood for Centre county in the Grand Army of the Union from '61 to '65. Now they are past their fighting days. Then they were of our best bone and brawn. Their neighbor had been called to the office of governor of the Commonwealth. They loved him and had confidence in his judgment and patriotism. When his voice, ringing through the night of doubt and apprehension, was heard, calling upon the State to send her sons to the Nation's rescue, it came with peculiar significance to Centre county. Our young men rose almost as one man to meet that call. There were hurried meetings in every town and township. The Bellefonte Fencibles, lately commanded by Capt. Andrew Gregg Curtin, acted on the instant, and, had there then been a railroad out of Bellefonte, they would have been with the five Pennsylvania commands who were first in all the Union to reach Washington and to report in person to Abraham Lincoln.

Then Centre county's wood choppers, lumbermen, colliers, furnacemen, farmers, tradesmen and lawyers were organized into military companies and hastened to Harrisburg. There was Capt. Gilliland's company from Snow Shoe; Major Forster's company from Penns valley; Col. McFarlane's Cameron Guards; the Penns Valley Infantry; the Independent Cavalry; the Curtin Mounted Rangers of Milesburg; Frank Hess' company from Potters Mills; Col. Snyder's Eagle Guards; Gen. John Irvin Gregg's Centre Guards, and other organizations that answered for Centre county.

Need I tell this audience the story of their devotion and valor? Behold the soldiers' orphans—Curtin's sixteeners—in this presence; read the history of the battle-fields; scan the records of the prisons; mark the promotions for gallant conduct, and you will find them among them—the dead and living—Centre county names familiar to us as household words.

On this commemorative day, one hundred years after our county was organized, and thirty-five years after the close of the war for the preservation of the Union, the people of Centre county have assembled to dedicate and make forever sacred the spot whereon we stand and will speedily erect a monument in honor of her sons who bore an honorable part in that struggle; to perpetuate their achievements and their fame, together with that of the noble and beloved patriot and statesman, the great War Governor of the Union, our former townsman and neighbor, Andrew Gregg Curtin.

In this, Centre county's capital town, in the heart of beautiful Nittany valley, surrounded by mountains that stand as sentinels of the past, the monument to be here erected will tell the generations to come that in all the vicissitudes and emergencies of an hundred years,

"We had men to match our mountains,
We had men to match our plains—
Men with empires in their purpose,
And new eras in their brains;
Pioneers to clear thought's marsh lands
And to cleanse old error's fen—
We had men to match our mountains;
We had men!"

HON. W. C. HEINLE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We come here today to show our appreciation of the services of our forefathers, and to renew our fidelity to the cause of civilization for which they struggled 100 years ago. We come to celebrate the completion of 100 years of our county's history; come to place upon Centre county's brow her centennial crown, and to mark the beginning of the second century of her existence.

In looking over the 100 years gone by, we notice the record of her progress, but we look for the future to be crowned with achievements more glorious than have yet been fulfilled. This is the time and now is our opportunity to do honor to the pioneers who laid Centre county's foundation, remembering that we, like the pioneers, will depend on future generations to do the honors when another centennial dawns upon her history.

An hundred years is but a brief period in the illimitable arc of time, but for the American citizen of today the century just closed covers an epoch so marked in our nation's progress that we note with pride the mighty changes it has wrought. Our nation was then but a youth, its existence having been less than 19 years. Our independence had been recognized by the Treaty of Paris only 17 years, while our constitution, the very bulwark of our liberties, had been ratified by the states of the Union but 12 years before our county's birth.

The great Louisiana Purchase from Napoleon was made only three years after our county was founded. The entire population of the United States was then less than 5,000,000. There was then no Chicago, no St. Louis, no San Francisco, no Kansas City, no Denver, no great cities in the North West—none of the many cities now enumerated at hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. There were then no railroads. There were then no mowers and reapers and selfbinders, or any of the modern appliances for the farmer; and with the exception of the plow, there is scarcely an article on the farm today that was then in use.

We then had no public schools; school houses, since then, have taken the places of forts, and our people now appeal to the law of the land founded on reason, and not to arms, for their rights. Even as a nation, we were then looked upon as an experiment.

I mention these facts to more forcibly bring out the length in time of an hundred years, and the wonderful stride we have made as a nation since the formation of Centre county; but we must not be unmindful of the fact that Centre county had a share in the growth and advance of the nation, beyond the limits of her boundaries here.

Her energetic and industrious citizens are scattered all over the West. From 1840 to 1860 a large number of her sons and daughters left for what was then known as the prairies of the State of Illinois and other states and territories, and many of our citizens followed them since then; and today their children and grand-children are the leading citizens of western communities, taking with them and scattering abroad the civilization inherited from their forefathers and settlers of Centre county.

It seems that as fast as one section of our country became civilized, the young and strong men moved westward, following in the footsteps of their fathers; and as soon as their sections were settled and improved, they and their children continued moving westward, and in common with citizens of other counties and other states finally settled and civilized the whole nation.

There seems to be a feeling of unrest among our people, never satisfied unless they can at some time or in some way better the condition of their fellow man; and there is no use in passing resolutions against this, there is no use in turning the press against this, because it is an inherited qualification handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, as the true doctrine for eternal blessedness.

The success of the Civil War and the patriotism of our Union soldiers demonstrated the stability and perpetuity of our government which gave an impetus to the march of civilization beyond all precedent in this or any other country. Pennsylvania stood foremost among the states of the Union, and Centre county was the home of its chief executive, the great War Governor of Pennsylvania. Thus the people drank at the fountain of true patriotism, and today grandsons of some of the early settlers of Centre county, together with those of other counties and other states, are standing on the other side of the ocean asking that the old world adopt our plan of civil and religious liberty. Almost all this has been done in 100 years.

While we learn of the hardships that many of the early settlers suffered and the privations they endured, while we know that where they then traveled through wildernesses we now travel by railroad, and where the forest grew now is the garden for all agricultural products, and where there was then almost constant danger day and night now we have peace and good will, while we know all this and regret this fact, this may be forgotten in another century. Yet the sturdy principles of integrity, the wise counsel and the true doctrine of civilization remains in the footprints of our pioneers, and has been followed by generation after generation, and will be throughout all ages. The people who were the founders of Centre county, and those who followed in the hundred years just closed, have been in harmony with the foremost as progressive citizens of the great State of Pennsylvania.

Probably the most extraordinary fact in the history of Centre county is that the act incorporating it provides for the erection of a public school or academy in Bellefonte, the county seat of Centre county, along with the county buildings. The act passed February 13, 1800 in section 9, appointed three trustees for the county, viz: Andrew Gregg, William Swanzey and Robert Boggs, who were to receive money and grants of lands, as was stipulated for by the bond given by James Harris and James Dunlop to the governor of Pennsylvania. This land was to be, and was sold, and one-half the net proceeds were given for school purposes, and the other half for the erection of our county buildings.

You see our forefathers were not only anxious that the forests should be cleared, and the land cultivated and made productive, but they also made provision for the education of its people, thus making intelligence the mark of distinction, and usefulness to mankind the highest object in life.

So a successful century for Centre county has passed. With a people loyal and patriotic in time of war, noble and generous in time of peace, may the hearts of the people of the coming generations continue to be inspired with patriotic purposes for the welfare of our county and country—forgetting selfish interests, forgetting all greed and avarice—and continue looking aloft to better the condition of mankind.

—Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

E. R. Chambers Esq, departed Tuesday on a business trip to Wilkesbarre.

Miss Minnie Bronoel, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents at Milesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Magee and son Boyd, of Philadelphia, took in Centre's centennial.

Charles Levan, of Altoona, was a guest during the Centennial of George Bayard, of this place.

The Misses Bertha Watson and Etta Eckley are visiting friends at Bellefonte. —Mill Hall *Times*.

Thomas Hamilton, of Williamsport, is visiting his mother Mrs. Mary Hamilton on East Howard street.

Mrs. Moses Norris, of Curwensville, Pa., is a guest at the home of Councilman, J. W. Houser on East Bishop street.

Miss Helen Hastings and her little sister, Sarah, spent Monday visiting their aunt Mrs. Saltsman of Lock Haven.

Charles Haupt, Eleanor and Virginia Borman, of Tyrone, are visiting friends and relatives in Milesburg and Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Simon, of Altoona, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grauer of East Linn street, during the centennial.

Miss Sue Holter, one of the nurses in the Altoona hospital, attended the Centennial exercises at this place last week.

Dr. Jas. A. Dale the aggressive and successful anti-Quay leader of York county was a centennial visitor on last Thursday.

Miss Marie White, of this place, and Miss Ida Orris, of Milesburg, are enjoying the sea breezes together at Cape May, N. J.

Rev. P. McArdle, pastor of St. John's Catholic church of this place, departed Monday for a weeks visit to Atlantic City.

Temp Cruse left Monday afternoon on a business trip to Pittsburg. In his absence Mrs. Cruse is visiting her father at Millheim.

Leroy School, of Williamsport, captain of the State College foot ball team, took in the Centennial celebration at this place last week.

Miss Olive B. Mitchell left last Friday morning for Lake Point, Chautauqua, where she expects to spend several weeks of her vacation.

Miss Nannie Schofield, daughter of Hon. James Schofield, of this place, departed Tuesday afternoon for an extended visit with friends in Jefferson City, Mo.

Dr. Roland G. Curtin, one of Philadelphias most eminent physicians, and one of Centre county's successful sons attended his native county's centennial celebration.

Miss Lulu Smith, Miss Young, of Youngstown, Ohio, Jerome Harper and James H. Harris are guests at the summer cottage of John M. Otto, of Williamsport, near Montoursville.

Harry Fabian, of Baltimore, Md., is here this week inspecting the plant of the Bellefonte shirt factory. He reports it in first class condition and moving along very successfully under the new management.

Prominent among the Centennial visitors entertained by Col. J. L. Spangler were Hon. J. K. P. Hall, of Ridgway, Congressman from the 28th Penna. Dist, and Ex-Senator R. S. Peale of Lock Haven.

Mrs. Robert Richardson and daughter Miss Harriet, of Williamsport, were guests during the Centennial at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLain on Penn street. Before returning home they expect to visit friends at Beech Creek.

Mr. C. U. Hoffer and son, John, who were Centennial guests at the home of C. T. Gerberich, during the past week, departed Monday for their home in Philipsburg. Mrs. Hoffer and the rest of the children will remain here for some time longer,

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seixes, who have been visiting the latter's old home in this place, departed Monday for their home in Philadelphia. They were accompanied by Miss Mildred Smith who will visit with them and also enjoy a few days at the sea shore.

Chas. S. Weakley, a prominent merchant of Harrisburg, formerly a well known business man in Bellefonte was a centennial visitor. He was accompanied by Mrs. Weakley and their three children. Mr. Weakley and his family were guests at the Brockerhoff House.

Horace C. Dale and son, Leland, left Monday evening for his home in Rushville, Nebraska, after a pleasant visit with his father, George Dale, near Lemont. This is Mr. Dale's first visit east in ten years. He is engaged in the banking business at Rushville and is very successful.

Mr. Roger T. Bayard, of Pittsburg, and his friend Mr. J. E. McClintick, of Tyrone, were guests at Col. George A. Bayard's home on North Spring street for the past few days, Mr. McClintick is head clerk in the Tyrone post office and is also a member of the famous Sheridan Troop, of the N. G. P.

Ex-Governor Hasting's house party during the centennial included Lieut. Gen. Miles U. S. A. Former Attorney Gen. and Mrs. H. C. McCormick, of Williamsport, Gen, Jno. A. Wiley, of Franklin, Commander of Second Brigade, N.G. and Mr. W. A. Patton, General Assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania railroad, with Mrs. Patton their son and neices the Misses Wallace, of Philadelphia.

A Great Name is a guarantee of superior worth

There are many brands of baking powders, but "Royal Baking Powder" is recognized at once as the brand of great name, the powder of highest favor and reputation. Everyone has absolute confidence in the food where Royal is used.

Pure and healthful food is a matter of vital importance to every individual.

Royal Baking Powder assures the finest and most wholesome food.

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum, mostly sold cheap. Avoid them, as they make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

J. W. Gephart, Esq., was an Altoona visitor Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary Lynn, of Altoona, is visiting friends in Centre county.

Thomas A. Shoemaker, spent Sunday at his home in this place.

W. E. Gray, Esq., and family are sojourning at Atlantic City.

John S. Furst, of Williamsport, was a Bellefonte visitor last week.

Miss Katherine Hutzel, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Daniel H. Hastings left Wednesday afternoon for Bedford Springs.

Dr. G. W. Atherton, of State College, was a Bellefonte visitor Wednesday.

Miss Eva Crissman departed Saturday for an extended visit with friends in Sunbury.

Rev. Elliott Latshaw, wife and son Blair, of Port Matilda, are visiting friends at Tyrone.

Mr. Joseph W. Reilly, of Philadelphia, is a guest of his business partner Col. J. L. Spangler.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart, of Tipton, Blair county, is a guest at the home of John P. Harris Jr., of this place.

Miss Cornelia Wilson, of Williamsport, and Mrs. Frank Clemson, of Scotia, were Bellefonte visitors Tuesday.

C. P. Long of Spring Mills, one of Penn's Valleys leading business men, was a Bellefonte visitor Monday.

Levi Sparr, of Williamsburg, is making his annual visit to his lumber camp on the Allegheny mountains in Centre county.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harshberger returned Monday evening to their home at Tyrone, after a very pleasant visit with friends at Spring Mills.

Mr. Lawrence Rittenhouse, of Philipsburg, spent a couple of days this week at the home of his uncle Col. George A. Bayard, on North Spring street.

Miss Woodside, of Philadelphia, who has been a guest of Miss Myra Holliday for the past few weeks terminated her visit Wednesday and left for a western trip.

Mrs. W. W. Montgomery, Miss Emma Montgomery, Mrs. Edward F. Garman and Frederick McHugh spent Wednesday at the Maurer home at Mackeyville.

William J. Sexton, of Bradford, was the guest for the past few days of his brother, Thomas Sexton, of this place, Mr. Sexton left Tuesday morning and will shortly take a trip to California.

We are pleased to remark the courtesy of Dr. H. P. Armsby, Director of the Experimental Station at State College in sending us copies of the last annual report of the Pennsylvania State College, covering the period from January 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Don't Borrow the Paper.

Don't borrow this paper. Subscribe for it, and help a good thing along, and at the same time save your neighbor the inconvenience that the borrower always causes, even if it is "no trouble at all." Newspaper borrowers are always more of a nuisance than any other kind.

MRS. W. W. CURTIN INJURED.

Accident Happened Near Philadelphia—Daughter-in-law of Mrs. A. G. Curtin, of This Place.

Saturday morning's Philadelphia papers contain an account of an accident which happened to Mrs. Wm. Wilson Curtin, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Catherine Curtin of this place. The *North American* publishes the following:

Mrs. Wm. Wilson Curtin, of 2215 De Lancey place, is in a critical condition at the Bryn Mawr hospital, suffering from injuries received in a runaway accident, and her daughter, Miss Marian Harding Curtin, is at the Devon Inn, suffering from shock and several severe bruises.

The two are spending the season at Devon. They started for a drive on Thursday afternoon, and intended to visit some friends at Bryn Mawr. The daughter was handling the reins over a spirited horse, but as she is a good whip no uneasiness was felt by herself or her mother. They were bowling along at a smart pace and were thoroughly enjoying the ride until they reached a point about midway between Devon Inn and their destination, when they came in sight of the cars.

SCARED BY A TRAIN.

The horse immediately began showing signs of uneasiness and started to plunge as the cars approached. Miss Curtin vainly exerted her entire strength to control the animal. When close to the road he took the bit between his teeth and bolted.

He ran straight until he came to a curve in the road. Here the carriage tipped and Miss Curtin was hurled to the ground. She fell on her side, and the impetus rolled her along the rough roadway, but she escaped serious injury and retained her consciousness.

The carriage righted, and the horse continued his mad run with increased speed. Mrs. Curtin sprang to her feet, looked backward, saw the form of her child in the road and jumped. She struck on her head, rolled some distance and then lay still.

MRS. CURTIN'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

In the meantime Miss Curtin regained her feet. Her cries for help brought assistance. Mrs. Curtin was unconscious, and as quickly as a carriage could be summoned she was taken to the Bryn Mawr hospital. An examination by the physician showed that there was concussion of the brain. She was also severely bruised.

Mrs. Curtin has not recovered consciousness. At a late hour Friday night her physician said that while her condition was serious he would not say that it was hopeless. Miss Curtin, by advice of the physicians, returned to the Devon Inn.

Mrs. Curtin is one of the most popular matrons in Philadelphia society. She is a daughter of Judge Harding, of Wilkesbarre, and is a member of the Acorn Club, and of the Colonial Dames. Miss Curtin is much admired in the younger social sets.

—Parts of the clothing of Mrs. Frank Keller, of Frugality, who disappeared three weeks ago, have been found in the mountains, and she is believed to be dead.